

DAILY REPORT

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FURTHER COVERAGE OF SHULTZ VISIT TO PRC

Zhao's 4 Feb Press Interview

HK050546 Beijing Domestic Television Service in Mandarin 1134 GMT 4 Feb 83

[*"News Feature: Premier Zhao Ziyang Grants Interview to Chinese and Foreign Journalists Prior To Meeting With Secretary of State Shultz"* -- date of interview 4 February; place not given -- recorded; questions and answers presented in Mandarin between Zhao and female interpreter, with no questions of journalists heard]

[Text] [Zhao] Welcome to Beijing.

[Announcer] According to our station reporter (Yu Xuecheng), this morning Premier Zhao Ziyang granted an interview to Chinese and foreign journalists prior to his meeting with U.S. Secretary of State Shultz. He also answered questions raised by journalists.

[Zhao] Do you have any questions? Do you have any questions?

[Interpreter, in English] Do you have any questions? [laughter]

[Interpreter] Mr Premier, is it true that you will visit the United States soon? If you do visit the United States soon, when will you leave?

[Zhao] I am quite willing to visit the United States. President Reagan has invited me to visit the United States and I have accepted the invitation. But the time of my visit has not been fixed yet.

[Interpreter] Mr Premier, have the bilateral talks met your expectations? If some have met your expectations and some have not, what are your expectations?

[Zhao] Well, we attach major importance to Secretary of State Shultz' current visit to China. He and our foreign minister have had...[pause while Zhao addresses Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian]. What was the length of the talks? [Wu Xueqian replies: Eight hours of talks.] [laughter] According to a report I have heard, the talks proceeded in a good atmosphere and promoted mutual understanding. Today, after this meeting, I will hold routine [li xing] talks with Secretary of State Shultz. Tomorrow, he will meet, well, (?Comrade) Deng Xiaoping. Well, China always holds that, well, contacts and exchange of views between Chinese and U.S. leaders will develop and help enhance mutual understanding and develop Sino-U.S. relations.

[Interpreter] Secretary of State Shultz today met your defense minister. Does this fact imply that China is prepared to strengthen certain military ties with the United States?

[Zhao] Between China and the United States, well, there are no military ties between the two countries. There are no such ties.

[Interpreter] What is the greatest problem and obstacle to Sino-U.S. relations? Do you think that such obstacles are very [words indistinct]?

[Zhao] You should be clear about this. The United States, between China and the United States. [sentence as heard] The two sides have some common points [gong tong dian] regarding a number of international issues, and on some international issues, we do not hold identical views and positions. On certain issues, we disagree with the U.S. (?policies) and adopt a critical attitude toward them. Sino-U.S. relations, the developing bilateral relations [words indistinct] I think the greatest obstacle is the Taiwan question. Well, the principal one is the Taiwan question.

China has always maintained that relations between China and the United States must be developed on the basis of mutual respect for each other's independence and sovereignty and noninterference in each other's internal affairs and on the principle of equality and mutual benefit, yes, on the principle of equality and mutual benefit. We may say that only in this way, can Sino-U.S. relations be developed healthily.

[Interpreter] To what extent is your concern over the results of the negotiations and particularly the question regarding the Soviet deployment of missiles in Asia and some [words indistinct]?

[Zhao] We stand for, well, arms reduction negotiations, and we are not against it. With regard to the final outcome of U.S.-Soviet arms reduction, China does not place, well, too high hopes on it. This is based on historical experience. Experience shows that it is really no easy job for the United States and the Soviet Union to gain substantive results in their arms reduction negotiations, including reduction of nuclear arms. Nevertheless, we still hope that U.S.-Soviet nuclear arms reduction negotiations will be beneficial to world peace and stability and will not harm the interests of a third country.

[Interpreter] Mr Premier, do you have greater expectations of the Soviet-PRC consultations on normalizing bilateral relations?

[Zhao] I do not want to prematurely predict the outcome of the consultations, the second round of consultations. However, we can say that if the consultations can result [pause] we hope the Soviet leaders will make new efforts to remove the obstacles to Sino-Soviet relations so that there will be a (?new) breakthrough in the consultations.

[Interpreter] In view of the degree of the divergence of Chinese and American views on Taiwan, will this divergence affect your visit to the United States and President Reagan's possible future visit to the PRC?

[Zhao] I want to say this: China attaches importance to Sino-U.S. relations. China in the past has exerted [nu li] itself in developing Sino-U.S. relations. In the days to come, we still hope that an enduring, stable and friendly relationship can be established between China and the United States. This is in the interest not only of the peoples of the two countries, but also of peace and stability in the world. The important thing is the establishment of mutual trust. Without mutual trust it will be very difficult to begin talking about the development of Sino-U.S. relations, and developing healthy Sino-U.S. relations will become spiritless [mei jing]. I do not want to see this and I do not expect to see this. As to whether or not if the failure to remove the obstacle to Sino-U.S. relations will affect my visit to the United States or President Reagan's visit to China, as that journalist just asked, I would not like to see these situations. Nor do I believe such situations would happen.

[Interpreter] Mr Premier, there are some trade problems concerning the two countries. Do you think that these problems will become a greater issue within Sino-U.S. relations?

[Zhao] With regard to Sino-U.S. trade, China has had a trade deficit of \$10 billion. This means that China, a country which is deficient in foreign exchange, has paid that amount of money to the United States. On the other hand, China's textile exports to the United States constitute a very very small part of the total U.S. textile imports. Therefore, I think the U.S. unilateral restrictions imposed on the textile imports from China are detrimental to the development of Sino-U.S. trade. This matter should be handled in accordance with the method of consultation on an equal footing and the principle of equality and mutual benefit.

Shultz' 4 Feb Activities Shown

HK041516 [Editorial Report] Beijing Domestic Television Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 4 February shows, prior to its newscast, a female announcer announcing in advance the items on this evening's television program, in which she includes a "News Feature: Premier Zhao Ziyang Grants an Interview to Chinese and Foreign Journalists Prior to His Meeting With Secretary of State Shultz." The announcer says this feature will be broadcast immediately after regular evening news.

The newscast carries as its third news item a 3-minute filmed report on Premier Zhao meeting with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz this morning. The filmed report opens with a close-up of Zhao standing in a reception room of the Great Hall of the People and extending his right hand. This is followed by a medium shot of Zhao and Shultz shaking hands during which Zhao is heard to say in Mandarin: "How are you? Welcome." While Zhao and Shultz are shown exchanging a few words of greetings, an announcer says: "According to our station reporter (Yu Xuecheng), during Premier Zhao Ziyang's meeting with U.S. Secretary of State Shultz and key members of Shultz' party, Premier Zhao stressed: The key to developing Sino-U.S. relations is the establishment of mutual trust, which is the foundation for a sound growth of our bilateral relations. He added: Both China and the United States should enhance their sense of trust and only thus can an enduring and stable relationship be established." The camera then shows close-up shots of Zhao and Shultz sitting in the room while the announcer says: "At the beginning of the meeting, Shultz handed Premier Zhao Ziyang a letter from President Reagan inviting him to visit the United States. Premier Zhao Ziyang expressed thanks for this, adding that it is difficult to fix the time of the visit right now and the matter can be settled through diplomatic channels later. Premier Zhao Ziyang reiterated that the Chinese Government and he, himself, welcome President Reagan to visit China at a convenient time. He asked Secretary of State Shultz to convey his regards to President Reagan and Vice President Bush. Premier Zhao Ziyang and Secretary of State Shultz had a friendly [you hao] and frank [tan shuai] conversation on Sino-U.S. relations, economic and technological cooperation and international issues of common concern." At this point, the camera pans to show Shultz speaking to Zhao in a close-up and then pans to show two U.S. officials, PRC Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian and other PRC officials sitting in the room, while the announcer says: "Premier Zhao Ziyang said: The Chinese Government attaches importance to developing Sino-U.S. relations in the interests of the peoples of the two countries. The chief obstacle to the development of the relations between the two countries is the Taiwan question. To make Sino-U.S. relations develop, the two sides must earnestly observe the joint communique issued on 17 August 1982. We hold that a lot of solid work remains to be done toward a true implementation of the communique."

The film then gives a long shot of five U.S. officials sitting in the room, a medium shot of Zhao speaking to Shultz, and a close-up of Zhao speaking to Shultz. During these shots, the announcer says: "Premier Zhao Ziyang said: The talks between Mr Shultz and our country's foreign minister were useful and the atmosphere of the talks was good and it helped promote mutual understanding. China and the United States have common or similar views and positions on some international issues, but they disagree on some other international issues."

Shultz is then shown speaking with Zhao in various close-up shots while the announcer says: "Referring to Sino-U.S. economic and technological cooperation, Premier Zhao Ziyang stressed that the two sides must follow the principle of equality and mutual benefit and the method of consultation. Premier Zhao Ziyang said: China's policy regarding international issues is based on safeguarding the fundamental interests of the Chinese people, safeguarding the rights and interests of the Third World and safeguarding world peace and stability." The announcer continues: "Secretary of State Shultz said: The U.S. Government and President Reagan have all expressed that the United States will fully live up to all the provisions of the joint communique. Shultz said: The U.S. wishes to maintain good relations with China and expand cultural, technical and other exchanges with China." The film ends with a long shot of Zhao, Shultz and several people sitting in the room.

The fourth domestic news item is a brief film report on Premier Zhao meeting with Chinese and foreign journalists in an unidentified room this morning. This report shows Zhao standing in the room and speaking to many journalists. Wu Xueqian is seen attending the meeting.

The 15th domestic news item is a film report on Shultz meeting with Democratic Kampuchean President Samdech Norodom Sihanouk this afternoon. The brief report shows Sihanouk speaking with Shultz in an unidentified reception room.

This is followed by a brief film report on Shultz' meeting today with Zhang Aiping, identified by the announcer as PRC state councillor and defense minister. The report shows Zhang (in PLA uniform) standing and shaking hands with Shultz in a reception room of the Great Hall of the People. It then shows Zhang standing in the room and shaking hands with several unidentified members of Shultz' party.

After the newscasts, at 1134 GMT the domestic television service begins its special report entitled "News Feature: Premier Zhao Ziyang Grants an Interview to Chinese and Foreign Journalists Prior to His Meeting With Secretary of State Shultz." This 8.5-minute report opens with a close-up shot of Zhao standing in an unidentified room with Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian standing on his left-hand side. Zhao is then shown answering questions raised by several of the many foreign journalists in the room.

Meets Wang Bingqian, Jia Shi

OW041544 Beijing XINHUA in English 1501 GMT 4 Feb 83

[Text] Beijing, February 4 (XINHUA) -- Wang Bingqian, minister of finance, and Jia Shi, vice-minister of foreign economic relations and trade, today met with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz on separate occasions. The two sides exchanged views of Sino-American economic and trade issues. Jia Shi conveyed to Shultz the greetings of Chen Muhua, state councillor and minister of foreign economic relations and trade, now visiting Romania.

Huang Hua Hosts Dinner 4 Feb

OW041554 Beijing XINHUA in English 1509 GMT 4 Feb 83

[Text] Beijing, February 4 (XINHUA) -- Huang Hua, state councillor, met with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and Mrs Helena Shultz this evening, and gave a dinner for them.

Meets Deng Xiaoping 5 Feb

OW050709 Beijing XINHUA in English 0658 GMT 5 Feb 83

[Text] Beijing, February 5 (XINHUA) -- Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the Central Advisory Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, met with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz at the Great Hall of the People here this morning.

Sources said the two sides reviewed the process of the development of Sino-U.S. relations. In a friendly atmosphere, they frankly exchanged views on the major questions that exist in Sino-U.S. relations.

Deng Xiaoping said he expressed the hope that through Shultz's present visit Sino-U.S. relations could be improved.

Present at the meeting were Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian and U.S. Ambassador to China Arthur W. Hummel, Jr.

Deng Meeting Shown

HK070913 [Editorial Report] Beijing Domestic Television Service at 1100 GMT on 5 February carries as the third item of its newscast a 1-minute filmed report on Shultz's meeting with Deng Xiaoping earlier in the morning. The film opens with a shot of Deng Xiaoping in a reception room shaking hands with Secretary Shultz and his entourage. During this shot, the announcer says: "Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the CPC Central Committee Advisory Commission, meets with U.S. Secretary of State Shultz and the principal members of his entourage in the Great Hall of the People this morning."

Then, the camera cuts to Deng and Shultz speaking to each other. In a close-up shot of Deng he is heard asking Shultz: "This is your first visit to China?" Which is translated into English by a female Chinese interpreter. A close-up shot of Shultz follows, showing him answering Deng's question while the announcer is heard saying: "Deng Xiaoping and the American guests review the course of the development of Sino-American relationship and, in a friendly [you hao] atmosphere, they frankly [tan shuai] exchange their opinions on the existing problems in the Sino-American relationship. Deng Xiaoping hopes that Shultz' visit will improve the Sino-American relationship." Next, the film shows two members of Shultz' entourage sitting on his left. Then Deng and Shultz are shown again speaking. A shot of Wu Xueqian and Zhang Wenjin follows while the announcer is heard saying: "Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian and others are present at the meeting." The film ends with a pan shot showing all participants.

Shultz' News Conference

OW051510 Beijing XINHUA in English 1456 GMT 5 Feb 83

[Text] Beijing, February 5 (XINHUA) -- U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz told journalists today he hoped his visit would contribute to establishment of a stable and enduring relationship, understanding and mutual confidence between the United States and China.

Addressing a press conference at the International Club this afternoon, Shultz reaffirmed the U.S. intention and determination to live by the commitments made in the Shanghai Communique, the communique on normalization of diplomatic relations and the communique last August.

He said the Shanghai Communique spells out "what we will do and what we will not do. It contains certain undertakings, and we'll live by them."

In the past few days, the secretary said, he explored international issues with Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian.

"We find in some instances and cases we have parallel views and interests and others where our views are different...there are issues of importance that we must manage with care," he said.

Answering questions, Shultz said Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang had accepted President Reagan's invitation to visit the United States, but the time would have to be fixed through diplomatic channels.

He added that U.S. Secretary of Commerce Malcolm Baldrige and the presidential science adviser Dr. George A. Keyworth would visit China in May. He also hoped to meet the Chinese foreign minister in Washington before long so that they would be able to better talk problems out.

Shultz stressed personal visits can make a contribution to bilateral relations, but even more of the contribution is made by substantive activities that are mutually satisfying, for example, activities by the trade people to resolve the textile differences.

When asked about his impressions of Deng Xiaoping, Shultz said he was privileged to have the chance to spend much time with Deng Xiaoping.

"He is a dynamic, forceful and interesting individual. The content of our meeting, I would say, the point that emerged to me most forcefully, is the importance for the future of our relationship and the development of mutual trust and confidence," he said.

Replying to a question about Kampuchea, Shultz said the Chinese people believe the Vietnamese must get out of Kampuchea and there should be an opportunity for Democratic Kampuchea to establish itself.

"We hope if that occurs, that would be a plus," he said.

Shultz Hosts Banquet 5 Feb

0W051652 Beijing XINHUA in English 1631 GMT 5 Feb 83

[Text] Beijing, February 5 (XINHUA) -- U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and Mrs. Helena Shultz gave a return banquet here this evening.

Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian, Huang Zhen, Tang Ke and other government officials attended the banquet.

Shultz said: "I will leave tomorrow with the strong sense that I have made new friendships here in Beijing and that we have made important progress in renewing and enriching the dialogue between our two governments.

"President Reagan sent me to Beijing to resume a dialogue that has well served the interests of both our peoples, and also to review the state of our bilateral relations. While problems do exist, I leave our discussions more convinced of the real opportunities for enhanced cooperation between our governments, our nations and peoples in a host of fields. We depart having set the stage for renewed advances built on a stronger foundation of confidence and mutual trust," he said.

"We have launched a process here this week that merits conscientious follow-through. When I return I will report to the President that, with good will and vision on both sides, relations between our two countries will grow and the benefits will mount, for our two great nations and for the world," he said.

In his toast Wu Xueqian said: "During his visit in China, the secretary of state met with Chairman Deng Xiaoping, Premier Zhao Ziyang and leaders of various departments of the Chinese Government. I have had useful talks with the secretary on international issues of mutual interest and bilateral matters in a frank and calm atmosphere. These meetings and talks show our two countries hold identical or similar views on some major international issues, but have differences on others. As regards our bilateral relations, we have confirmed what has already been achieved without evading a frank exchange of views in respect of the existing obstacles.

"Both sides agree stable and lasting relations between China and the United States meet the common desires of our two peoples. I wish to reiterate our belief that so long as both sides truly implement and strictly abide by the principles guiding our bilateral relations and handle the problems between our two countries in a spirit of mutual respect, equality and mutual benefit, our bilateral relations will make sound progress on a basis of mutual trust," he said.

He said he wished the secretary of state might continue his contributions to promotion and development of bilateral relations in his future work.

Wu Xueqian also asked him to convey upon his return home the respects of the Chinese people to the American people.

Departs PRC 6 Feb

OW060302 Beijing XINHUA in English 0258 GMT 6 Feb 83

[Text] Beijing, February 6 (XINHUA) -- U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, Mrs Helena Shultz and their party left here by special plane this morning at the end of their visit to China.

Seeing them off at the airport were Han Xu, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Zhu Qizhen, assistant minister of foreign affairs and director of the Department of American and Oceanian Affairs of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and Zhang Wenjin, newly-appointed Chinese ambassador to the United States, and his wife Zhang Ying.

Also present were Arthur W. Hummel, Jr, U.S. ambassador to China, and other embassy officials.

XINHUA Views Visit

OW061103 Beijing XINHUA in English 1137 GMT 6 Feb 83

[Text] Beijing, February 6 (XINHUA correspondents Zhou Lifang and Zhu Minzhi) -- U.S. State Secretary George Shultz' four-day visit to China has helped Sino-U.S. relations to some extent in that it provided an opportunity for a full exchange of ideas and understanding of each other's positions and views. But their differences over Taiwan and other bilateral issues still remain.

The two sides are close in their views on a number of international issues, but China is critical of U.S. behavior on others.

Shultz' intention on this trip to China was, in his own words, to "resume a dialogue that has well served the interests of both our peoples."

Some foreign media, however, have said that one of the purposes of the United States in trying to resume a dialogue with China was to exercise some kind of check on the forthcoming Sino-Soviet consultations.

Sources said Chinese leaders told Shultz that China attaches importance to Sino-U.S. relations. But, they said, to improve these relations, it is imperative to remove the obstacles in their way, chiefly the Taiwan question and especially U.S. arms sales to Taiwan.

Unless this problem is resolved, mutual trust between China and the United States is out of the question and bilateral relations cannot possibly develop on a sound basis, Chinese leaders said.

Shultz told his Chinese hosts that the U.S. Government and President Reagan are very interested in expanding U.S.-China relations. They fully intend to live up to the provisions of the joint communique of August 17, 1982, he said.

Chinese officials said the United States has not strictly observed the provisions of the communique. They drew attention to the fact that U.S. officials made distortions in interpreting the communique, that senior U.S. officials attended the "national days" reception given by a Taiwan organization in the United States, that the U.S. Government allowed Taiwan's "Coordination Council for North American Affairs" to open a new office in Boston, and that the ceiling set by the U.S. for its arms sales to Taiwan far exceeded the maximum annual figures published by U.S. Government departments.

Chinese leaders have repeatedly made it clear that only strict observance of the August 17 communique could be conducive to the improvement of Sino-U.S. relations.

Informed sources disclosed that Shultz argued that U.S. arms sales to Taiwan accords with the United States' "Taiwan Relations Act." The Chinese retorted that this "act" is a serious stumbling block in the way of Sino-U.S. relations and, therefore, should be annulled.

Chinese leaders further pointed out that the discriminatory and restrictive policies followed by the United States in economic, trade, cultural and technical exchanges with China are also detrimental to Sino-U.S. relations.

They told Shultz that an overriding issue now is the establishment of mutual trust and that actual deeds rather than empty words and promises are essential if relations are to be developed and mutual trust and confidence established.

China and the United States are close in their analyses of the current international situation as well as in their views on the issues of Afghanistan, Kampuchea and arms control. Both demand that all foreign troops pull out of Afghanistan and Kampuchea and that the people there be left alone to settle their own problems. But there are differences over other issues.

On the Middle East, China thinks that U.S. partiality and support for Israel is responsible for Israel's persistence in its policy of aggression and expansion. China is also critical of the United States' support of the South African racist regime's illegal occupation of Namibia. China opposes linking Namibia's independence with the withdrawal of Cuba's troops from Angola, which are issues of different nature.

Chinese officials reiterated in their talks with Shultz China's independent foreign policy and its basic positions of opposing hegemonism, preserving world peace and strengthening unity and cooperation with the Third World.

In his meeting with Deng Xiaoping, Shultz said his talks with the Chinese foreign minister were "excellent, informative and very interesting."

Both sides agreed that the establishment of a stable and enduring relationship between China and the United States is in the interests of both peoples and conducive to world peace and security.

KYODO: Zhao 1983 Visit Denied

OW070505 Tokyo KYODO in English 0500 GMT 7 Feb 83

[Excerpts] Beijing, Feb 7 (KYODO) -- China Monday issued an unusual statement denying Sunday's White House announcement Premier Zhao Ziyang will visit the United States by the end of this year. A spokesman for China's Foreign Ministry said Zhao had accepted an invitation to visit Washington, but the schedule has not yet been fixed.

The Chinese spokesman said Shultz had brought a letter from President Ronald Reagan in which the President had extended an invitation to Zhao to visit Washington. He said the date of Zhao's U.S. visit will be fixed through diplomatic channels.

FURTHER COVERAGE OF BUSH WEST EUROPE VISIT

Disarmament Comments Cited

OW041650 Beijing XINHUA in English 1639 GMT 4 Feb 83

[Text] Geneva, February 4 (XINHUA) -- U.S. Vice President George Bush said today the American "zero option" proposal will "ban an entire class" of intermediate-range nuclear forces (INF) while the Soviet proposals are designed to attain "a monopoly" in these weapons.

Addressing the 40-nation disarmament committee, Bush said under the American proposal the Soviet Union would be required to eliminate all its SS-4, SS-5 and SS-20 missiles which are now already deployed in Europe for an exchange of NATO's foregoing of its deployment plan due to start this year.

Commenting on the Soviet proposals on medium-range nuclear missiles, Bush said they "have been designed to leave it (the Soviet Union) with significant advantages, in particular a monopoly over the U.S." in these nuclear weapons.

Regarding the strategic arms reduction talks (START), another set of disarmament discussions being held here, Bush called for "deep and significant cuts" in inter-continental ballistic missiles (ICBM). He said the Soviet position on the ICBM "does not go far enough" on the more destabilizing elements of the strategic weapons.

Attacking Moscow's "relentless buildup of its military forces", the U.S. vice president said the Soviet Union was determined to advance its interests "at the expense of everyone else's." "This determination was reflected in the invasion of Afghanistan, in the suppression of human rights in Poland, in the use of chemical and toxin weapons in Southeast Asia and Afghanistan" and "in the steady accumulation of vast amounts of modern weaponry far beyond any reasonable requirements for defence."

Bush is here during his 12-day European tour undertaken to bolster allied support for U.S. arms control policies. Geneva is the fifth stop of his 7-nation trip.

Later today, Bush is expected to meet the negotiators of both the U.S. and the Soviet Union to the medium-range missile talks and the START talks. He indicated that these meetings were not for the purpose of actual negotiations but to show "the great importance" the U.S. attaches to disarmament.

Radio Analyzes Bush Trip

OW041709 Beijing in English to North America 0000 GMT 4 Feb 83

[Text] U.S. Vice President George Bush is visiting seven Western European countries. Why is Bush touring Western Europe now? Before leaving Washington, he told reporters that the purpose of his tour is to consult with government leaders on the medium-range nuclear arms negotiations in Geneva. Bush said he will meet Soviet negotiators at the Geneva talks and ask them to put forward new reasonable proposals to limit nuclear weapons. He said the aim is to achieve what he termed a fair, reasonable and stable agreement. In short, his trip is geared up to the missile issue in Europe.

The United States and the Soviet Union are scrambling for supremacy in Western Europe. Each is struggling for nuclear superiority, and at the same time, seeking to curb the strength of the other. Recently, the Soviet Union launched a series of peace offensives. As the first move, it offered to reduce the number of its medium-range missiles in Europe to the level of the French and British missiles. As a follow-up, it called for a non-aggression accord between the Warsaw Pact and NATO. Furthermore, Moscow said it would not only dismantle some of its missiles deployed in Europe, but also destroy some of them if the scheduled stationing of U.S.-made Pershing II and cruise missiles was cancelled.

In the middle of last month, while visiting West Germany, Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko said that if NATO did scrap the scheduled deployment of medium-range missiles in West Germany, Moscow would consider destroying some of its Europe-based missiles, or moving them to sites where they no longer threatened Western Europe.

This amounts to a carrot and stick approach and is an attempt to sow discord between the United States and Europe. The Soviet Union chose West Germany as the first target of its peace offensive, because it's there that many of the new missiles are due to be deployed. West Germany holds a general election next month. The opposition Social Democratic Party, which seeks a return to power, has proposed a compromise with the Kremlin on the missile issue. If Moscow could persuade West Germany not to deploy the missiles, the NATO plan would be totally killed.

The Soviet peace offensive has not been without success. The Netherlands and Belgium are due to share in the deployment of new U.S. missiles, but both countries have said that deployment depends largely on the U.S.-Soviet talks. With the exception of France, most of the NATO countries that would not be affected by the deployment scheme are against the stationing of new medium-range missiles in Western Europe. The anti-nuclear movement has spread throughout all NATO countries, putting great pressure on the governments. Even those nations which are firm supporters of the new missiles could possibly change their minds. Some West European leaders say Washington should not necessarily stick to the zero option, but should instead adopt a flexible approach to break the deadlock in Geneva.

The Reagan government is deeply aware of the need to coordinate its stand on nuclear weapons with its West European allies. It knows that it is high time that efforts be made to convince NATO to hold on to the strategic policy of nuclear arms talks to counter the Soviet peace offensive. That explains why Vice President Bush has taken time off to travel in Western Europe.

U.S. BANK SETS UP BEIJING REPRESENTATIVE OFFICE

OW042032 Beijing XINHUA in English 1623 GMT 4 Feb 83

[Text] Beijing, February 4 (XINHUA) -- The Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company of the United States established a Beijing representative office today, John F. McGillicuddy, the bank's chairman of the board of directors, announced at a banquet he held here this evening.

More than 500 people from Chinese economic and financial circles attended the banquet.

McGillicuddy and Bu Ming, chairman of the board of directors of the Bank of China, expressed their wish to promote understanding between the financial circles of China and the United States, and to cultivate economic cooperation in various forms between the two countries.

DEBATE OVER U.S. DEFENSE BUDGET REPORTED

OW050911 Beijing XINHUA in English 0806 GMT 5 Feb 83

[Text] Washington, February 4 (XINHUA) -- Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger was under fire in the past few days for insisting on a huge military expenditure when Congress held hearings on the fiscal year 1984 budget.

These hearings were held following the presentation of the new defense budget on Monday, which calls for an outlay of 238.6 billion dollars for FY 1984, an increase of 29.7 billion dollars, or 9 percent in real terms, over the current FY 1983.

Testifying before the committees concerned, Weinberger took pains to justify the big defense increases by emphasizing the Soviet military threat to the U.S. and its allies. But many lawmakers held the military expenditure was too high to be acceptable. "The issue is not whether we are going to cut, the issue is how much and where," Democratic Senator Carl Levin of the Senate Armed Service Committee said Wednesday.

Both Democrats and Republicans in the Senate and House Armed Service Committees -- the most sympathetic committees with Pentagon -- repeatedly challenged the defense secretary. Senator Levin accused Weinberger of using "exaggerated rhetoric" in presenting his case. Even strong supporters of the defense program as Senator Sam Nunn and Henry Jackson indicated they would support a defense budget cut.

At a hearing at the Senate Budget Committee Thursday, Senator Don Reigle accused Weinberger of "losing any sense of rationality" by "fanatically" insisting on big defense increases, which, he said, were larger than this country could afford. But President Ronald Reagan sent a message to the committee, saying "we have reached the bone and that any further cuts would do severe damage to our national security."

As the U.S. economic recession is worsening and federal deficit getting out of control, opposition to big military spending increases has become wide-spread. Many former senior government officials, politicians, business leaders, scholars and economists have voiced their dissatisfaction and urged the administration to cut the projected rate of increase by half or even more.

Under the mounting pressure, President Reagan had announced an 8 billion-dollar cut before he presented his defense budget to Congress. But it seemed to have failed to quell the grievance. The CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR noted on January 13 that, from business to labor and the National League of Cities, "virtually all are hoping for major reductions in the defense buildup, and some say the 8 billion dollars cut the President proposed is not deep enough."

Recently, three influential business organizations -- the National Association of Manufacturers, American Business Conference and National Confederation of Independent Business -- have jointly demanded an 18 to 23 billion-dollar cut in the FY 1984 defense budget. The newly formed "bipartisan budget appeal group," which consists of hundreds of prominent figures from political, business and academic circles, including a dozen of former Cabinet secretaries, appealed for a 25 billion-dollar cut of the FY 1985 defense budget. Democratic congressional leaders Robert Byrd and Jim Wright suggested that defense spending increase be limited to 5 percent, and Republican Senate leader Howard Baker called for a 15 billion-dollar cut in the FY 1984 defense budget.

In light of the strong opposition, it is noted here, President Reagan may have to make further concessions on military spending to win the congressional approval of his new budget as a whole.

'TEAM SPIRIT 83' JOINT EXERCISE CONDEMNED

Foreign Ministry Statement

OW071316 Beijing XINHUA in English 1302 GMT 7 Feb 83

[Text] Beijing, February 7 (XINHUA) -- A spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China today issued a statement to XINHUA correspondents, condemning the large-scale military exercise being held by the U.S. and South Korea. The statement reads in full as follows:

Starting from February 2 [date as received], the United States and South Korea have been conducting joint military exercises of an unprecedented scale in southern Korea, involving over 180,000 men of the army, navy and air force. This has aroused the grave concern of many countries in Asia and the world.

The U.S. troops stationed in South Korea constitute a threat to peace and stability in Korea, and their on-going military exercises in a show of force can only aggravate tension in the Korean Peninsula to the detriment of peace and security in Northeast Asia and Asia as a whole. This goes against the desire of the peoples who long for a stable situation in this region.

It is only natural that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea should have strongly condemned these military exercises and taken necessary defense measures against them. The United States and South Korea should stop forthwith these massive joint military exercises and prevent any possible provocations.

The Chinese Government and people have consistently held that the United States should withdraw its troops from South Korea and stop interfering in the internal affairs of Korea so as to facilitate a dialogue between the North and South and the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

U.S. 'Aggravating Tension'

OW041910 Beijing XINHUA in English 1845 GMT 4 Feb 83

["United States Must Stop Aggravating Tension in Korea" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, February 4 (XINHUA correspondent Zhang Jinfang) -- The joint U.S.-South Korean military exercise code-named "Team Spirit 83" beginning February 1 is a deliberate machination to aggravate tension in the Korean Peninsula and threaten peace and security of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The U.S. Government takes South Korea as a "dagger" and a "frontline stronghold" to maintain its interest in East Asia. U.S. officials have repeatedly asserted that the Korean Peninsula is of "vital importance" to the U.S. interest and it is imperative for the United States to maintain its "military presence" in the Korean Peninsula.

Since it took office two years ago, the Reagan administration has strengthened the U.S. military build-up in South Korea. The weapons and other military equipment as well as the organization of the U.S. troops in South Korea have been rapidly improved. In addition to the reinforcement of its Second Infantry Division in South Korea, the United States has organized an air force squadron with up-to-date equipment and brought in a short-range support air squadron and an information battalion with electronic equipment there.

The United States allocated over 240 million U.S. dollars in the fiscal years 1981 and 1982 for the construction of military facilities in South Korea, which is higher than that in the previous years.

In the last two years, the United States also spent huge sums to arm the South Korean troops. It announced in 1981 the supply of 1,000 M-551 tanks and 36 F-16 fighters to South Korea and the hand-over of destroyers to the troops.

In the fiscal year of 1982, according to a report of the U.S. paper PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER, the South Korea authorities bought military equipment worth 1.1 billion U.S. dollars from the United States.

Last year, the U.S. Congress approved an act authorizing the transfer of 2 billion dollars' worth of weapons and equipment to South Korea during war time. Because of U.S. military aid, the actual strength of the South Korean armed forces has been quickly reinforced in the past two years.

Meanwhile, the United States and South Korea have also tried to increase their capacity for joint-operation. In this connection, they decided to form a Seoul-based standing committee of security consultative conference last March in a bid to closely coordinate their joint military systems and to extend the power of the South Korea-U.S. Joint Command Headquarters in unified direction of both armed forces.

The "Team Spirit 83" joint military exercises now going on in South Korea and its surrounding sea areas is known as "the largest exercises in the West" with 188,000 troops participating. The number of forces involved in the exercises is more than four times that taking part in the first "Team Spirit" manoeuvre in 1976 and 30,000 more than that conducted last year. In addition to putting into the exercises the most advanced military equipment of the three forces, the United States has noticeably used "Enterprise" and "Midway," both being capital aircraft carriers of the U.S. Seventh Fleet.

Obviously, the objective of the United States and South Korea in conducting the current exercises is to show off their military might so as to intimidate the north part of Korea and impede the latter's effort to achieve peaceful and independent reunification of the country by aggravating the situation in the Korean Peninsula.

Not long ago, Edward C. Meyer, U.S. Army chief of staff, openly threatened the north part of Korea in Seoul by declaring that the United States would not rule out the use of tactical nuclear weapons if necessary.

All these are posing a grave threat to peace and security on the Korean Peninsula.

In order to maintain real peace on the Korean Peninsula, the United States must stop all its threats of military actions and pull out completely its forces from South Korea so as to allow the Korean people to decide on their own the fate and future of the Korean Peninsula.

KCNA Denunciation Cited

OW041610 Beijing XINHUA in English 1507 GMT 4 Feb 83

[Text] Pyongyang, February 4 (XINHUA) -- The joint U.S.-South Korean military exercises coded "Team Spirit 83" was denounced by Major General Han Chu-kyong, senior member of the Korean-Chinese side, at the 416th meeting of the Military Armistice Commission held at Panmunjom yesterday, according to KCNA.

Han Chu-kyong pointed out that the military exercises are in wanton violation of the armistice agreement.

He said that the tension in the Korean Peninsula was caused by U.S. occupation of South Korea and its policy of aggression. The United States should be held responsible for this.

Han Chu-kyong stressed that the U.S. imperialist aggressors must discontinue the war exercises at once and withdraw without delay, taking along with them nuclear weapons and all other combat equipment.

DPRK Press Denunciations Cited

OW060342 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1611 GMT 3 Feb 83

[Text] Pyongyang, 3 Feb (XINHUA) -- Pyongyang papers issued editorials today strongly condemning the joint military exercise being held by the U.S. and South Korean puppet armed forces and reaffirming the firm determination of the Korean Army and people to struggle in defense of their motherland.

The NODONG SINMUM editorial states that the 1 February order of the supreme commander of the Korean People's Army declaring a semi-war state for the nation's armed forces is a self-defense measure to cope with the U.S. imperialists' new war provocations and indicates the firm stand and determination of our revolutionary armed forces and the people at large to defend our socialist motherland and to safeguard the revolutionary fruit.

The editorial points out that the unbridled war provocations of the U.S. imperialists are an intolerable challenge to the Korean people and pose a serious threat to the peace in Asia and the world. Such provocations have aroused great indignation among the Korean people and evoked strong protests and condemnation from all peace-loving people in the world, says the editorial.

The editorial of MINJU CHOSON states: "The people of our country love peace and are unwilling to carry out a war. We have all along made every effort to defend the peace of Korea and to realize the independence and peaceful reunification of the motherland." "In no way should the U.S. imperialists view our people's earnest wish for peace and peaceful reunification as an expression of weakness."

The editorial of NODONG CHONGNYON urges all Korean youths to hold the hammer and sickle in one hand and the gun in the other, stand fast at their fighting posts and exert themselves further to make the Korean revolutionary bastion impregnable.

The PYONGYANG SINMUM editorial says that if the U.S. imperialists ignore the serious warnings of the Korean and world peoples who love peace and independence, and if they dare to instigate a new war in Korea, they will inevitably meet with a destructive blow.

FANG YI MEETS JAPANESE SCIENCE DELEGATION

OW042052 Beijing XINHUA in English 1503 GMT 4 Feb 83

[Text] Beijing, February 4 (XINHUA) -- Fang Yi, state councillor and minister of the State Science and Technology Commission, met this afternoon with a Japanese delegation of the international science and technology exposition led by Katsuichi Ikawa, representative of the Japanese Government.

The guests briefed Fang Yi on the international science and technology exposition in Tsukuba, Tokyo, from March to September 1985. They also formally invited China to participate in the exposition, which will occupy 100 hectares.

Fang Yi said China can learn advanced scientific and technological achievements of other countries by participating in the exposition. The Chinese Government will make a positive response.

Present at the meeting were Zhao Dongwan, vice-minister of the State Science and Technology Commission, and Yasue Katori, Japanese ambassador to China.

After their arrival yesterday, the guests met with leaders of China's State Science and Technology Commission and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Zhao Dongwan gave a dinner this evening welcoming the guests.

JAPAN'S NAKASONE VIEWS USSR TERRITORIAL DISPUTE

OW061908 Beijing XINHUA in English 1830 GMT 6 Feb 83

[Text] Tokyo, February 6 (XINHUA) -- Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone said today that Japan should commit itself to ensuring the ownership of the Northern Territories now under Soviet occupation.

He made this statement in Tochigi Prefecture when meeting journalists, according to KYODO NEWS AGENCY.

Nakasone said the four northern islands - Shikotan, Kunashiri, Etorofu and Habomai - have been Japan's territories in history and it is important that the Japanese people and government unite their efforts to secure their return from the Soviet Union.

Talking on the forthcoming visit to the Soviet Union by a Japanese trade delegation under Shigeo Nagano, president of the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Nakasone said that it is necessary to hold unyielding dialogues with the most difficult adversaries.

In dealing with the Soviet Union, he said, the territorial issue is the most important one, which Japan should solve with indomitable efforts.

To a country whose territories are occupied by other countries, the territorial issue is a serious one that means deprivation of flesh and bones, he said.

PLA'S YANG DEZHI CONCLUDES VISIT TO THAILAND

Hosts Bangkok Banquet

OW060222 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1138 GMT 5 Feb 83

[Text] Bangkok, 4 Feb (XINHUA) -- Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army Yang Dezhi and Supreme Commander of the Thai Armed Forces General Saiyut Koetphon this evening expressed satisfaction with the development of the Sino-Thai relations and shared the conviction that the existing kith and kin relationship between the two countries will serve as a solid foundation for the further development of the friendship between the two armies and peoples.

The above was expressed by Yang Dezhi and Saiyut when speaking at a return banquet given by the former this evening at the Erawan Hotel in Bangkok.

Yang Dezhi said: "We have met with Supreme Commander General Saiyut and the commanders of the Thai Army, Navy and Air Force in a sincere and harmonious atmosphere and exchanged views on issues of common interest. The two sides have reached identity of views on a wide range of issues concerning the Southeast Asian situation and shared satisfaction with the smooth development of our friendship. We take it as a great honor to have been received by Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon and had a cordial and friendly conversation with him. All these have shown the friendliness toward and trust in the Chinese Government, people and army by the Thai Government, people and armed forces."

Yang Dezhi said: "China and Thailand are friendly close neighbors. Over a long period of more than 2,000 years, our two peoples have all along coexisted peacefully, learned from and helped each other and established a profound kith and kin relationship. Since the two countries established formal diplomatic relations, our friendship has shown considerable development on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence and in the common struggle against hegemonism and for peace in Southeast Asia. The Chinese have an old proverb: 'As distance tests a horse's strength, so time reveals a person's heart.' Our friendship has a deep-rooted foundation and can stand the test of time."

Saiyut said: "You and I have exchanged views and opinions on a wide range of subjects and attained satisfactory mutual understanding on some important international issues."

He added: "Thailand and China have a long-lasting friendship. We are convinced that the traditional friendship and the existing friendly relations between our two peoples will certainly provide a solid foundation for the further development of the military ties and the people's contacts between the two countries in the future."

Other Thai officers invited to attend the banquet were Air Chief Marshal Thaklaeo Susinlawon, air force commander; Adm (Bapo Tsantawela), navy vice commander; Gen Rian Ditthabanchong, chief of General Staff of the Supreme Command Headquarters; and Gen (Bam Tawantsan), army chief of staff.

Also present were Shen Ping, Chinese ambassador to Thailand; and Wu Zhiyuan, military attaché of the Chinese Embassy.

Vows Support Against SRV Attack

OW051700 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1528 GMT 5 Feb 83

[Text] Bangkok, 5 Feb (XINHUA) -- Yang Dezhi, chief of General Staff of the Chinese PLA, said today at the Bangkok airport: "Vietnam's pursuance of regional hegemonism and its invasion of Kampuchea are abominable and shameful acts. It if dares to launch an armed attack on Thailand, the Chinese armed forces and people will not sit by idly and remain indifferent. The Chinese people and armed forces will side with Thailand and resolutely support the Thai people in their struggle against aggression."

Comrade Yang Dezhi made these remarks to reporters at the Bangkok airport after winding up his official friendly 1-week visit to Thailand.

He expressed this conviction: "The Thai people and armed forces will be able to deal resolute blows to the Vietnamese aggressors in defense of their country."

Yang Dezhi expressed satisfaction with the results of his visit to Thailand. He said: "During this visit, I have seen that the Thai Armed Forces are well trained and have many strong points for us to learn from. During our stay in Thailand, we have been warmly received by Thai people and armymen wherever we have gone. I will take back the friendly feelings of the Thai Armed Forces and people for the Chinese armed forces and people."

Among those bidding farewell to Chief of General Staff Yang Dezhi and his party at the airport were senior Thai military officials headed by Gen Saiyut Koetphon, supreme commander of the Thai Armed Forces.

Shen Ping, Chinese ambassador to Thailand, and Wu Zhiyuan, military attache of the Chinese Embassy, also saw Yang Dezhi and his party off at the airport.

Guangzhou Arrival

OW051528 Beijing XINHUA in English 1516 GMT 5 Feb 83

[Text] Guangzhou, February 5 (XINHUA) -- Yang Dezhi, chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, and his party arrived here this afternoon at the end of a visit to Thailand. They were met at the airport by You Taizhong, commander, and Wang Meng, political commissar, of the P.L.A. Guangzhou units.

PRC RELEASES 15 VIETNAMESE CAPTIVES 5 FEB

OW061056 Beijing in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1400 GMT 5 Feb 83

[Text] On the morning of 5 February 1983, at landmark zero on the highway from China's Youyi Guan to Vietnam's Dong Dang, the Chinese Government, with a humanitarian spirit, released 11 Vietnamese servicemen who were captured by Chinese border guards while carrying out sabotage and harassing activities in China's Guangxi and Yunnan Provinces and 4 Vietnamese spies who were apprehended by China's public security forces while reconnoitering and gathering intelligence on Chinese territory so that they would be able to rejoin their families and celebrate the lunar new year festival in their homeland.

At daybreak, the Chinese authorities took these 11 servicemen and 4 spies to Youyi Guan. Wearing new blue clothes and carrying bags containing items given them by the Chinese side, they awaited the moment of their release.

At 0900 Comrade (Zhang Mingxin), representing the Youyi Guan border checkpoint, read the release order. He said: By order of the Chinese Government, I shall read the order to release the captured Vietnamese servicemen. He stressed: Through the Chinese Government's efforts, the Chinese Foreign Ministry has taken the initiative in proposing the release of the captured Vietnamese personnel to the Vietnamese side. The handover ceremony will be held at landmark zero on the highway from Youyi Guan to Dong Dang this morning. We have taken necessary measures to ensure your safety. Keep calm. I wish you an early family reunion, peace and happiness.

The Chinese authorities then stepped forward and wished the released persons a peaceful return to their homeland for a family reunion and a merry lunar new year festival.

At 1015 sharp, the handover ceremony took place after the Chinese and Vietnamese delegations held talks at landmark zero and agreed that the Chinese side would first release the captured Vietnamese servicemen and spies. The released persons bade farewell to the Chinese authorities and crossed landmark zero to enter Vietnam. They included: Hoang Xuan Nam, native of Bac Thai Province, born in 1960; (Hoang Van Sai), native of Cao Bang Province, born in 1957; Ngo Van Long, native of Bac Thai Province, born in 1960; Ha Van Bich, native of Cao Bang Province, born in 1959; (Dam Huu Ngo), native of Cao Bang Province, born in 1962; Dong Dinh Chu, native of Cao Bang Province, born in 1960; Pham Van Phuc, native of Thanh Hao Province, born in 1962; (Thach Hong Khanh), native of Cao Bang city, born in 1962; (Dinh Phuoc Vien), native of Cao Bang Province, born in 1961; (Hao The Bao), native of Ha Tuyen Province, born in 1947; (Doan My Phung), native of Ha Tuyen Province, born in 1956; Ha Minh Chau, native of Cao Bang Province, born in 1955; (Duong Van Diu), native of Cao Bang Province, born in 1943; Nguyen Van Dong, native of Lang Son Province, born in 1954; and Ngo Van Minh, native of Lang Son Province, born in 1958.

The Chinese side then received 35 Chinese fishermen, including a man over 50 years old, who were illegally captured by the Vietnamese authorities while fishing on the high seas. Their fishing boats were shelled by the Vietnamese armed forces.

Allowed to return to their homeland, many of these fishermen were moved to tears. Meanwhile, they indignantly denounced the Vietnamese administration for maltreating and terrorizing them.

SIHANOUK HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE IN BEIJING

OW050735 Beijing XINHUA in English 0727 GMT 5 Feb 83

[Text] Beijing, February 5 (XINHUA) -- Democratic Kampuchean President Samdech Norodom Sihanouk today reiterated the determination of the Kampuchean people to "resist the Vietnamese aggressors and build a free, independent, neutral, peaceful and united Kampuchea."

Answering questions at a press conference at his Beijing residence this morning, Sihanouk said that he had had very friendly and cordial discussions with Chinese leaders on Kampuchea.

The Chinese leaders, he said, appreciated his recent trip to the free zone of Kampuchea, and pledged continued support to "my people and my government in our efforts to liberate my country, Kampuchea, and to remake a non-aligned, neutral Kampuchea."

Sihanouk said that Premier Zhao Ziyang briefed him on his tour of 11 African countries. "China is very interested in my participation in the summit conference of the non-aligned countries in New Delhi. Most African countries also support my participation in the conference," he noted.

As a co-founder of the Non-Aligned Movement, Sihanouk said, Democratic Kampuchea is entitled to attend the non-aligned summit. He criticised the Soviet Union, Vietnam, Cuba and India for obstructing his participation.

When asked about his meeting with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, Sihanouk said: "Mr Shultz made it clear to me that the United States appreciates my efforts to liberate Kampuchea and wished that I could one day go back to Phnom Penh and be successful in my mission to bring about an independent and peaceful Kampuchea."

Sihanouk said: "We have many volunteers, young people and women, to take part in battles against the Vietnamese. They are willing to sacrifice their lives to liberate the homeland."

Responding to another question, Sihanouk said the second Cabinet meeting of the coalition government inside Kampuchea "is more successful than the first one, showing better harmony and friendship."

He said the resistance forces of Kampuchea needed more weapons and ammunitions. But I didn't ask for such aid. "What we have is enough for the fight in the dry season."

"We want to fight the Vietnamese on the battlefield to convince them that the soil of Kampuchea will be burning under their feet, that they cannot swallow Kampuchea so that they have to come to the conference table, and are compelled to accept a political settlement," he added.

KYODO Reports PRC Arms Aid

OW051013 Tokyo KYODO in English 0939 GMT 5 Feb 83

[Excerpts] Beijing, Feb 5, KYODO -- Prince Norodom Sihanouk, president of the anti-Vietnam Democratic Kampuchean Government, said here Saturday that the Chinese Government has proposed a new arms aid plan to the prince's Moulinaka resistance group.

China is ready to supply trench mortars, machine guns, rifles and ammunition to the Moulinaka group, which the prince told a press conference here now numbers 5,000 in strength. At the press conference, Sihanouk appealed to other countries for their assistance at the resistance war against the Vietnamese army and the Hanoi-backed Heng Samrin government in Phnom Penh. At the press conference, Sihanouk appealed to other countries for their assistance to the resistance war against the Vietnamese Army and the Hanoi-backed Heng Samrin government in Phnom Penh.

According to Sihanouk, China has been supplying light firearms for 3,000 armed men to his Moulinaka group since last year. American-made weapons, formerly used during the years of the ousted Lon Nol regime, are making up for the shortage of arms for the group, he said.

Sihanouk said that during his talkswith Chinese strongman Deng Xiaoping and Premier Zhao Ziyang, he assured them that he could boost the Moulinaka to 20,000 men, if sufficient arms were supplied. The prince asked the Chinese leaders to offer more weapons and ammunition and send military experts to help expand the Moulinaka army, Sihanouk told newsmen.

Report Clarified

OW071331 Hong Kong AFP in English 1308 GMT 7 Feb 83

[Text] Beijing, Feb 7 (AFP) -- Prince Norodom Sihanouk, president of the Cambodian anti-Vietnamese coalition, said here today that China was not going to supply his movement with new arms but only extra ammunition. Prince Sihanouk clarified this point after reports that China was increasing its military aid to his 5,000 armed supporters. He had announced last year that his movement had received light arms and mortars from China.

AUSTRALIA'S FRASER WRITES ON TIES WITH PRC

OW061538 Beijing XINHUA in English 1505 GMT 6 Feb 83

[Text] Canberra, February 6 (XINHUA) -- Australian Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser said that since the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Australia "the two countries have grown steadily closer and have entered into agreements and arrangements covering a wide range of activities." In an article appearing in THE AUSTRALIAN this weekend (February 5-6), Fraser said: "Today, China is of major importance to Australia. The political relationship is marked by a wider measure of agreement on the world economic and political situation and the major threats to peace and stability in our region. This aspect of the relationship has been enhanced by frequent high-level exchanges."

The prime minister said that during his visit to China last August he invited Premier Zhao Ziyang to visit Australia. He believes that Premier Zhao Ziyang's visit "will mark an important stage in the development of relations between the two countries generally."

Fraser also points out that Australian relationship with China is by no means confined to the diplomatic and political area. "It is perhaps in the cultural field that the impact of our growing ties with China has been felt most keenly by the Australian public," he said.

Fraser's article is written in commemoration of the tenth anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Australia and China. He said: "Ten years ago our knowledge of China was extremely limited. Personal contacts and first-hand experience, so essential to a proper understanding of other peoples and cultures, was practically non-existent." With the establishment of diplomatic ties and the opportunities this provided for exchanges of peoples and ideas, Australian attitudes towards China and Australia's view of its place in the world began to change, he said. "This occurred at a time when China itself was embarking on a program of economic modernisation and expanding its contacts with the outside world. It became clear that a China committed to such a course would make a significant contribution to peace and prosperity in our region," Fraser said.

7 FEB RAILWAY STRIKE ANNIVERSARY COMMEMORATED

OW062322 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1220 GMT 6 Feb 83

[Text] Beijing, 6 Feb (XINHUA) -- Comrades Ye Jianying, Deng Xiaoping, Li Xiannian and Chen Yun wrote inscriptions to commemorate the 60th anniversary of the "7 February" strike.

Comrade Ye Jianying wrote: The Chinese working class should carry forward the "7 February" revolutionary tradition and struggle to create a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization.

Comrade Deng Xiaoping wrote: The Chinese working class should carry forward the "7 February" revolutionary tradition and strive to build China into a modern, powerful socialist country that is culturally advanced and highly democratic and promote human progress.

Comrade Li Xiannian wrote: The Chinese working class should carry forward the "7 February" revolutionary tradition, never forget the past, correctly treat the present and strive to create the future.

Comrade Chen Yun wrote: Commemorate the 60th anniversary of the "7 February" strike and struggle to build socialism!

Ni Zhiyu Addresses Meeting

OW071055 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1300 GMT 6 Feb 83

[By reporter Li Niangui]

[Text] Beijing, 6 Feb (XINHUA) -- Seven February this year marks the 60th anniversary of the "7 February" general strike staged by the workers of the Nanjing-Hankou railway. A solemn commemorative meeting was held this afternoon at the Changxindian "7 February" locomotive and rolling stock plant, one of the places where the general strike originated that year. More than 1,600 people attended the meeting including Wang Zhen, Wei Guoqing, Deng Liqun, Hu Qili and Jiao Ruoyu and responsible persons of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, the CYL Central Committee, the All-China Women's Federation and the Ministry of Railways and workers' representatives.

The "7 February" general strike was a political general strike staged on 7 February 1923 that shocked the country and the whole world. It was staged by Nanjing-Hankou railway workers under the CPC leadership in opposition to oppression by imperialists and northern warlords.

Chen Puru, vice chairman of the preparatory committee commemorating the 60th anniversary of the "7 February" general strike and minister of railways, presided over today's commemorative meeting. Ni Zhiyu, chairman of the preparatory committee and chairman of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, spoke at the meeting. Also addressing the meeting was Liu Zaixiang, a veteran Changxindian worker who courageously took part in the general strike that year.

Chen Puru first read the inscriptions written by Yi Jianying, Deng Xiaoping, Li Xiannian and Chen Yun commemorating the 60th anniversary of the "7 February" general strike. Warmly applauding, workers' representatives at the meeting pledged to live up to the earnest expectations of the proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation, to carry forward the revolutionary tradition of the "7 February" general strike, to shoulder courageously the great historic mission of the working class and to strive for the realization of the glorious tasks put forward by the 12th CPC National Congress.

Ni Zhifu said in his speech: Our working class must inherit and carry forward the "7 February" revolutionary spirit, strive to create a new situation for the contemporary Chinese workers' movement and wage a resolute struggle to realize the goal pursued by the revolutionary martyrs of the "7 February" general strike -- a communist society and the emancipation of all mankind. Ni Zhifu said: In the past, the Chinese working class stood in the van of democratic revolution. Today it must stand in the van of socialist construction. Our working class at present especially must support reform and participate in and lead it so that reform will be carried out resolutely, orderly and successfully according to the steps outlined by the CPC Central Committee.

Ni Zhifu added: Commemorating "7 February," it is necessary to inherit the fine tradition of the Chinese working class of fighting in unity, to continuously strengthen and enlarge the unity of the working class and the people of all nationalities throughout the country, and -- most important of all -- to enhance the unity between workers and intellectuals. Intellectuals are also laborers and a part of our working class upon whom the revolution and construction rely. The history of the workers movement has recorded heroic sacrifices made by many revolutionary intellectuals for the working class. Lawyer Shi Yang, who took part in the "7 February" general strike, was one of the glorious representatives of the Chinese revolutionary intellectuals. In the meantime, many outstanding intellectuals have come to fore in the course of socialist modernization. To strengthen the unity between workers and intellectuals is not only a need of the four modernizations but also a need for improving the quality of the working class. Forty-eight veteran workers took part in the "7 February" general strike that year, which was a great revolutionary struggle for the liberation of the working class. Now we are carrying out reform; in a certain sense we are waging a revolutionary struggle under new historic conditions. We members of the working class must stand in the van of reform like masters of our own affairs, carry forward the revolutionary spirit of the "7 February" struggle to be promoters of the reform and make new contributions toward the four modernizations.

Prior to the start of today's commemorative meeting, Wang Zhen and other comrades laid a cornerstone for the construction of the Changxindian '7 February' memorial hall. This hall is to be built in lasting commemoration of the glorious deeds of the "7 February" martyrs and for publicizing the glorious tradition of the "7 February" struggle.

Workers' Reform Role Urged

OW050959 Beijing XINHUA in English 0822 GMT 5 Feb 83

[Text] Beijing, February 5 (XINHUA) -- An article in the journal RED FLAG calls on the Chinese working class to lead in the reforms in all spheres of work involved in the modernization of China. The editorial board of the journal, an organ of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, wrote the article in commemoration of the 60th anniversary of the "February 7" railway workers' strike in 1923.

The article in the latest issue describes the reforms as a "profound revolution that is bound to penetrate into every sphere of political, economic, cultural and social life and have an impact on the people's activities, way of life and mode of thinking. Without the firm support, active participation and staunch leadership of the working class, it is impossible to make the reforms a complete success," the article says.

The article points out that party leader Deng Xiaoping said that without making reforms it would be impossible to achieve the four modernizations, and the party General Secretary Hu Yaobang said the reforms should be carried out "systematically, resolutely, orderly and in an overall way in the light of China's concrete conditions."

Making reforms means "to abolish the old conventions and stereotypes that are obstacles in our advance and create new experience and systems, which will fully mobilize the initiative of the people in building socialism," the article says. "China will adopt political and economic systems that adhere to the socialist principles and conform to the country's conditions and are able to arouse enthusiasm in all sectors," it says. "Many of the things in the old systems were copied from foreign countries and are divorced from the concrete conditions of China and they bind the thinking of many of our comrades, restrict the development of the productive forces and prevent the socialist system from fully displaying its superiority," the article says. "Through the reforms the country will build a socialist system with distinctive Chinese character," the article says.

The article says: "This is neither a revolution of one class overthrowing another class nor one of creating turmoil in the political life of the state and society. It is a revolution to set up scientific, economic organizations and systems of economic management, economic regulation and supervision and the corresponding political system in order to keep pace with the development of productive forces. This will raise the productive forces to a new and higher level and enable China and its people to become well-off at a quicker pace," the article says.

The article urges the workers to firmly support the leading bodies at all levels to promote young talented people and streamline administration, a reform which has been completed in the central organizations and is going on at provincial and county levels. The working class should also support the reforms in agricultural economic and management systems and in technical transformation, as well as the reforms in the industrial and commercial management systems. The practice of "eating from the same big pot" or egalitarianism should be abolished and this fully accords with the immediate and long-term interests of the working class, the article says. The article says the workers must have a high sense of responsibility as masters of the country and calls on them to raise their political understanding and cultural, scientific and technical levels.

DENG LIQUN ADDRESSES SOCIAL SCIENTISTS' MEETING

OW050717 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1548 GMT 4 Feb 83

[Text] Beijing, 4 Feb 83 (XINHUA) -- Experts, scholars and staff members of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences held a get-together to celebrate the 1983 Spring Festival at the Great Hall of the People today. At the meeting the experts and scholars discussed reforms and the leading cadres and the masses encouraged one another and discussed how to make China's social sciences undertakings flourish.

Deng Liqun, a member of the Secretariat and director of the Propaganda Department of the CPC Central Committee, attended the meeting and extended his Spring Festival greetings to the participants. He said: In the new year, researchers of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences should make theoretical contributions to developing social sciences with Chinese characteristics. The theories must conform to the guidelines of the 12th national party congress and to the criteria recently put forward by Comrades Hu Yaobang and Deng Xiaoping -- that is, being conducive to building socialism with Chinese characteristics, to the prosperity of our country and to the people's well-being. The theories must be tested in practice and proven correct. In order to formulate such theories we must integrate theory with practice and make more efforts to investigate and study, because only investigation and study can emancipate our minds.

He expressed the wish that the participants will make great progress in scientific research this year and score great successes in scientific research next year. Comrade Deng Liqun's words have expressed the aspirations of the social scientists.

President Ma Hong of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, who presided over the meeting, said: Social scientists shoulder the glorious task of building socialist material and spiritual civilizations. In the new year we should energetically encourage reforms, investigations and studies, and the gaining of new knowledge. Only in this way can we make new theoretical contributions.

Mei Yi, first secretary of the leading party group of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, also spoke at the meeting.

The participants included Xia Nai, Liu Guoguang, Ru Xin, Huan Xiang, Zhang Youyu, Xu Dixin, Qian Junrui, Pu Shouchang, Xu Liqun, Lu Shuxiang, Liu Danian, Ji Xianlin, Ma Zhi, Fei Xiaotong, Dong Chuncai, Fu Maoji, He Lin, Ren Jiayu, Pu Shan, Luo Gengmo, Peng Dazhang and Wen Jize.

XI ZHONGXUN, OTHERS AT SPRING FESTIVAL EVENT

OW070001 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 4 Feb 83

[Text] The Chinese Publishers' Association, the Scientific and Technological Publications Committee and GUANGMING RIBAO jointly held a Spring Festival get-together in Beijing Stadium this evening.

Members of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee Xi Zhongxun, Fang Yi, Song Renqiong and Hu Qiaomu, and NPC Standing Committee Vice Chairman Zhu Xuefan attended the get-together. They watched literary and art performances with the science workers at the stadium.

The literary and art workers and the athletes in Beijing sang songs, played musical pieces and performed colorful dances, theatrical performances and physical exercises.

XINHUA COMMENTATOR DISCUSSES LEADERS' REFORM ROLE

OW050055 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1617 GMT 3 Feb 83

[XINHUA Commentator's article: "Only By Conducting Investigations and Study Can We Gain the Initiative in Directing Reform"]

[Text] Beijing, 3 Feb (XINHUA) -- The tide of reform has reached every corner of the vast motherland, and the reform is progressing steadily and in an orderly manner because a large number of leaders of various areas and departments are boldly directing it. However, a small number of comrades have remained passive because they are not mentally prepared for reform and because they do not know what to do in the reform upsurge. There are many reasons for the emergence of this situation, but the most important one is not making investigations and study.

No one has gained experience in reforming the old systems not suitable to the new situation and in building a socialist system with Chinese characteristics. To acquire knowledge and learn about things we must go to the masses, basic-level units and the forefront of practice to study the defects in our current systems and listen to the masses' opinions on reforming. When you understand the various circumstances you will know what to do, your doubts will disappear and you will become active instead of being passive. Leading comrades of the Ministry of Culture have investigated 9 of the 13 art troupes under its jurisdiction that are currently being investigated. Because they have conducted investigations and study, they have learned from the masses. Because they have learned from the masses they have the right to speak out. In this way they have gained the initiative in leadership. Their experience is worth learning from.

Of course, conducting investigations is hard work because new contradictions are really troublesome. However, we communists have always been advancing while solving contradictions and overcoming difficulties.

The tide of reform is flowing with great momentum. Leaders at all levels should leave their offices and go among the masses to conduct investigations and study, for after thorough and correct investigations and study they will be able to gain the initiative in directing reform.

WANG HESHOU URGES FOCUS ON CORRECT PARTY STYLE

OW061313 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1420 GMT 1 Feb 83

[Text] Beijing, 1 Feb (XINHUA) -- At the second plenary meeting on the work of the Discipline Inspection Commission of the CPC Central Committee, Wang Heshou, permanent secretary of the Discipline Inspection Commission of the CPC Central Committee, said: In doing discipline inspection work in the party, shifting our emphasis from mainly handling cases that involve party members who violate discipline to paying full attention to the issue of the ruling party's party style is a major development in our guiding principle.

In his report, entitled "Bring About a Fundamental Improvement in Party Style as Rapidly as Possible," which was delivered at this meeting on 30 January, Wang Heshou said: Our experience in the past 30-some years -- both positive and negative -- has told us that after our party gained political power in the whole nation, all cadres who are party members have been faced with a new test: Should they correctly use the power entrusted to us by the people to work hard for the prosperity of the state and the well-being of the people and for the building of socialism and the realization of communism, or should they claim all credit for themselves, display arrogance, become the people's "masters" instead of the people's servants, and make use of their positions and power to seek private interests? Whether we can handle this major issue well and correctly will directly affect the relations between the party and the masses of people and determine whether our revolutionary cause will flourish. Under the new historical conditions Comrade Chen Yun sharply pointed out: "The style of a political party in power determines its very survival." This remark has helped us raise our awareness to a new high level and further defined the guiding ideology in doing discipline inspection work.

Wang Heshou said: Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee our party has soberly realized the pressing need and significance in correcting party style and regarded -- at all times -- the correction of party style and the strict enforcement of party discipline as a extremely important task. It has adopted a series of effective measures, done a great deal of work and obtained remarkable results. Our party has resolutely eliminated chaos and restored order, fundamentally corrected the "leftist" errors in guiding ideology, reestablished the realistic Marxist ideological line, worked out a series of guidelines and policies that are compatible with the state of affairs in China, shifted our work emphasis, and followed the correct path in developing socialist modernization. Discipline inspection organs have been reestablished in party committees from the central to the lower levels, the "guiding principles for inner-party political life" worked out, and discipline inspection work in the party strengthened. Spurred by the party Central Committee which has resumed normal political activities, many party organizations have corrected the extremely abnormal past political activities within the party. The principle of democratic centralism has been given full respect. Education on party style and party discipline has been carried out in the whole party.

The masses of party members and cadres have raised their awareness in identifying themselves politically with the party Central Committee, and resolutely waged struggles against all types of activities which have violated law and discipline. Many unhealthy trends have been greatly curbed. The marked improvement in party style has generally improved the mood in society. A favorable situation of political stability and unity and steady economic development has prevailed throughout the country.

Wang Heshou said: We must also soberly realize that unhealthy trends and practices that violate law and discipline still prevail in the party. Some of them remain considerably serious. This is shown by the following prominent examples: Some cadres who are party members lack party spirit; they have serious individualistic tendencies. On many issues they have violated the party constitution and betrayed the party spirit a communist should display. They have acted on the basis of their personal interests, preferences and feelings of gratitude or resentment. Some party members have adopted in incorrect attitude in implementing the party's guidelines, policies and decisions. Instead of earnestly studying and resolutely implementing the party's principles and policies, they only implement those that cater to their own desires and needs while refusing to carry out those that do not. They refuse to implement the principles laid down by the party Central Committee strictly and resolutely and act according to the policies of the central authorities. All this shows in the main that their party spirit is impure and their party style incorrect.

There are others who violate the principles of democratic centralism. They make decisions on major issues without going through collective discussions. What they say counts. They do not like different opinions. They always suppress democracy and retaliate. They even fabricate things and trump up false charges against and frame fine people. For cadres, they appoint people by favoritism. They have blind faith in those cadres they like, promote them and assign them to important posts without principle. They demand perfection from those cadres they dislike. They refuse to give those cadres appropriate job assignments on the basis of their ability and political integrity, and suppress the growth of those people who have superior ability. Gradually some of them have become seriously bureaucratic and extremely irresponsible in their work. They have shown little care for the weal and woe of the masses. Some of them seek pleasure and lead a privileged life. They squander money freely and extravagantly, seize public properties and even degenerate to the extent of practicing corruption, violating law and discipline and committing crimes in the economic and other spheres.

Wang Heshou said: Naturally there are objective reasons why the above-mentioned unhealthy practices and deeds that violate law and discipline have not been promptly curbed. However, in the main, we must conduct analysis subjectively. Now some party members, mainly party cadres, fail to deal correctly with fundamental changes in our party's position and conditions since it has seized political power. Their will-power for the revolution has gradually weakened. They have forgotten the purpose for making the revolution and let the masses slip from their minds. Thus they claim credit for themselves, become arrogant and tend to use their positions and power to seek private interests and divorce themselves from the masses. Some party members are unhappy about the unhealthy practices but they adopt the erroneous attitude that "each one sweeps the snow from his own doorstep and does not bother about the frost at his neighbor's door."

What we should particularly point out is: In view of the aforementioned situation, some party organizations and leaders have actually remained aloof and indifferent, showing serious weakness and laxness politically and organizationally. They have failed to demonstrate militancy in struggling against unhealthy practices. Instead of daring to grasp and control the various erroneous words and deeds, resolutely criticizing whatever should be criticized and handling firmly those cases that should be handled, they take a *laissez-faire* attitude and try to patch up quarrels and reconcile the parties concerned even to the extent of becoming overlenient and conniving with and shielding the offenders. All this inevitably undermines close ties between the party and the masses, weakens the party's fighting power and prevents the party's role as the core of leadership from being brought into full play.

Wang Heshou said: We communists are vanguard fighters of the working class. It is every party member's natural duty to safeguard the purity of our party and to struggle against any acts infringing on the interests of the party and the people. This is also every party member's obligation as prescribed in the party constitution and his unshrinkable responsibility entrusted by the people. Every party member should be fully confident of bringing about a fundamental turn for the better in party style. We should note that there are indeed many problems in current party style and that it is still necessary to do a lot of work and wage a necessary struggle in order to bring about a fundamental turn for the better. More importantly, however, we should also note that party style has noticeably improved and that our party has the strength and conditions to effect a fundamental turn for the better. The reasons are: The party Central Committee has laid down definite principles in this regard and has the firmest determination to bring about a fundamental turn for the better in party style as soon as possible; the 12th party congress made the decision to consolidate party organizations and rectify party style in an all-round way; and, after making public the "Guiding Principles for Inner-Party Political Life." We have now adopted a good party constitution suited to the characteristics and needs of the new period and a good state constitution for running the country and stabilizing it. All these have given us ideological and organizational weapons to correct unhealthy trends.

The nature of our party and its basic stand of serving the people wholeheartedly have determined that our party has the strength to triumph over all unhealthy trends and evil practices. Historical facts show us that correct and wrong ways of thinking always exist in the party at the same time and that our party has consolidated itself, grown in strength and become increasingly mature by invariably upholding the proletarian ideology and style and overcoming various erroneous ideas and incorrect work styles. This has been fully borne out by a continuing favorable turn in party style since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. We can certainly bring about a turn for the better in party style as soon as possible provided we mobilize the whole party, enable everyone to have a sense of responsibility and make unhealthy trends and evil practices look like "rats scurrying across the street with everyone yelling: Kill them, kill them!"

WANG ZHAOGUO STRESSES CYL ROLE IN REFORM

OW051243 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1620 GMT 26 Jan 83

[Text] Beijing, 26 Jan (XINHUA) -- Wang Zhaoguo, first secretary of the CYL Central Committee, stressed that in view of the new situation in comprehensive reform on all fronts throughout the country, CYL organizations must respond to the party Central Committee's call by courageously standing on the frontline of reform and mobilizing and leading the masses of league members and youths in actively taking part in, supporting and promoting reform.

At the same time, CYL organizations must boldly reform the work of the league in order to create a new situation in CYL work in line with the general requirement of party and government reform.

Wang Zhaoguo made the above remark in a speech delivered at the 22 January graduation ceremony of the 22d term of the CYL Central Committee school. He said: Comrade Hu Yaobang's speech at the national meeting on ideological and educational work among workers and staff, which was entitled "The Building of the Four Modernizations and the Question of Reform," has succinctly and penetratingly expounded on the great significance of all-round reform in promoting the four modernizations, prosperity of the country and happiness of the people and has put forward the guidelines and specific tasks of reform. After discussion, the CYL Central Committee's Secretariat held that reform is a general trend and a popular demand. Only by carrying out reform can we promote what is beneficial and abolish what is harmful, bring into further play the superiority of the socialist system, build socialism with Chinese characteristics and make the country prosperous, strong and stable over a long period of time. CYL organizations and cadres at all levels must mobilize league members and youths to plunge into the powerful current of reform and, emancipating their minds and daring to make innovations, strive to promote reform.

Wang Zhaoguo said: CYL organizations should earnestly study the new situation in agriculture, industry, commerce and other fronts emerging after the introduction of the economic responsibility system in order to formulate new tasks for the league. In reforming league activities and work methods it is necessary to proceed from reality and pay special attention to the needs of the times in order gradually to sum up new experiences, formulate new practices to meet the requirements of the new period and create a new situation in the work of the CYL through reform.

Touching on reform in the CYL itself, Wang Zhaoguo stressed that it is necessary to start from the leading body at various levels. In line with the requirement of promoting people who are more revolutionary, it is necessary to build a leading body that dares to make innovations and reform. He said: The core of reform in the league leading organ is to correct the ideological line, change the style of work and raise work efficiency. It is necessary to make the mass organization a real organization of the masses, CYL organizations "homes for youth" and CYL cadres "friends of youth."

LEADERS ADDRESS PLA VETERANS AT BEIJING MEETINGS

Bo Yibo at Tea Party

OW051327 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1519 GMT 4 Feb 83

[Text] Beijing, 4 Feb (XINHUA) -- Speaking this afternoon at a tea party for veteran cadres of the departments directly under the State Council who have resigned for recuperation, Bo Yibo, vice chairman of the CPC Central Committee's Advisory Commission and state councillor, said that the succession of young cadres to veteran cadres who have resigned for recuperation marks an important achievement in China's endeavor to restructure the administrative system and is also an important matter in this endeavor. It is a glory for veteran comrades to leave their posts to make way for young cadres.

Recently 98 veteran Red Army soldiers and veteran fighters of the anti-Japanese war and the revolutionary war periods who have been employed by departments directly under the State Council have completed their applications to leave their posts for recuperation. Departments under the State Council gave a tea party today at Zhongnanhai's Ziguang Hall to pay tribute to the veteran comrades.

Wan Li, Gu Mu, Bo Yibo, Du Xingyuan and other leaders attended the party to extend cordial regards and pay tribute to the comrades. A cheerful atmosphere prevailed at the party where sounds of laughter and warm applause could be heard intermittently.

Speaking at the party, Bo Yibo said that restructuring the administrative system is a revolution with far-reaching significance. In the final analysis the work involved is aimed at solving a human problem, that is, the problem of the succession of the young in place of the old. It is a noble act on the part of comrades who are advanced in age to make way for young cadres to succeed them, thus promoting the cooperation of old and young cadres and the succession of the new to the old. It is also a very glorious and admirable act on the part of those comrades who are leaving their posts to take the lead in carrying out the restructuring of the administrative system.

He said: Those comrades who are leaving their posts are veteran comrades who have supported the cause of revolution for several decades and have made contributions to the party and the people. They will not be forgotten by the party and the people. It is also a revolutionary act to leave their posts and make way for the young. If veteran comrades who are advanced in age remain at their posts, young comrades will be unable to move up and it will be impossible to make the ranks of cadres more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated and more professionally competent. In this sense, by leaving their posts for recuperation, veteran comrades have successfully implemented the policy adopted since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and have thus contributed to the revolutionary cause.

Bo Yibo said: After leaving their posts veteran comrades must not forget their communist duties. There may be some changes in the mode of their work and life but they must not change their communist vanguard and exemplary role. They must do what they can in their late years for the cause of the revolution. Bo Yibo encouraged the veteran comrades by citing a poem: "The evening of one's life has not yet arrived, for there are still rays of sunlight in the sky."

Bo Yibo's speech drew a burst of warm applause from all present.

At the party, Wan Li, Gu Mu, Bo Yibo, Du Xinghuan and other comrades said that the veteran comrades will be taken care of in political as well as livelihood matters in order to carry forward the glorious tradition of showing respect and affection for old people.

Zheng Siyuan, deputy secretary general of the State Council, presided over the tea party. Leading comrades of the State Council posed for a group photo with the veteran comrades after the party.

Yu Qiuli at Report Meeting

OW061439 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1434 GMT 5 Feb 83

[Text] Beijing, 5 Feb (XINHUA) -- Yu Qiuli, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, deputy secretary general of the CPC Military Commission and director of the PLA General Political Department, spoke at a report meeting here this afternoon to extend Spring Festival greetings to veteran cadres who have retired or resigned from PLA units and are stationed in Beijing for recuperation. He said we must show respect to veteran cadres who have retired or resigned for recuperation and that efforts are needed to cultivate a fine practice in the entire party, the whole army and throughout the country -- a practice of honoring elders and venerating the virtuous.

In his report to the meeting, Yu Qiuli, on behalf of the CPC Military Commission and the PLA General Political Department, first extended warm greetings to those present and to all other veteran cadres who have retired or resigned from the PLA for recuperation.

He said: In the long and bloody revolutionary wars you feared no sacrifices but fought heroically, braving untold dangers. You made tremendous contributions to the overthrow of reactionary rule, the liberation of the Chinese nation and people and the founding of New China. Since the birth of the People's Republic you have rendered a great service to the defense and construction of the motherland as well as to our army building programs. During the decade of domestic turmoil you struggled against the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques. Directed by the guidelines of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, you have done a great deal of work over the past few years in an effort to bring order out of chaos, promote socialist modernization and build the PLA into a modern, regular and revolutionary army.

Yu Qiuli continued: The restructuring of the central and state organs and army organizations, and the succession of older cadres by younger ones has been very successful since the task was begun in a planned and orderly way last year. This was largely because our veteran comrades, who demonstrated their high communist political awareness and understood and took the overall situation under consideration, voluntarily performed the solemn duty assigned to them by history, thanks to their foresight and sagacity and their consideration of the party's cause and the people's long-term interests. When the revolution needed them to assume leadership they met this need and worked hard day and night in such roles; when the revolution developed to a stage where middle-aged and younger cadres should be promoted to leadership they enthusiastically helped middle-aged and younger cadres take the lead. Comrade Hu Yaobang said: To restructure the administration relies mainly on veteran cadres who will take the lead in publicizing and implementing the party Central Committee's policy and who will select, recommend and support comrades who are outstanding and in the prime of life in taking over leading posts. Comrade Deng Xiaoping said that succession to veteran cadres by younger ones is a solemn duty. Facts have proven that our veteran comrades have performed this solemn duty well and have thus set themselves as examples.

Yu Qiuli urged veteran cadres to demonstrate communist spirit when leaving their leading posts and maintain such a spirit in their retirement. He said the party sincerely hopes our veteran comrades will enjoy the late years of their lives and wishes them good health and longevity so that they will be able to concern themselves continuously with the party's cause and the destiny of the country and the people. He encouraged veteran cadres to make new contributions to the party and the people when conditions permit and use their deeds to continuously write their glorious personal history.

After briefing the veteran cadres in detail on the excellent domestic and international situation as well as the excellent situation in the army, Yu Qiuli stressed: In his recent important report entitled "On Questions With Regard to the Four Modernizations and Reforms," Comrade Hu Yaobang pointed out that all fields of endeavor, all areas, all departments and all units must have their own tasks in making reforms and that they should break away from old conventions and outdated work styles that hinder our advance, study new situations, solve new problems and develop new experiences and new ideas.

Yu Qiuli said: In making reforms, the army is no exception. Whether to make reforms is not a question, except that the points of emphasis in army reform are somewhat different from those of other organizations. Our PLA comrades should have a correct attitude toward reforms in their localities and support such reforms while getting themselves involved in army reform.

Leaders at all levels should stand at the forefront of reform, support it and lead it. We must persist in party leadership over the army, be aware of the need firmly to maintain a highly ideological and political unanimity with the party Central Committee, and help the army develop itself and score new successes.

The meeting was sponsored by the PLA General Political Department. Deputy Directors Yan Jinsheng and Hua Nan of the sponsoring department were also present.

COMMENTARY ON PLA TRAINING ACHIEVEMENTS

OW061137 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0704 GMT 31 Jan 83

[XINHUA reporter's commentary: "The People's Liberation Army Makes Great Progress in Military Training"]

[Text] Beijing, 31 Jan (XINHUA) -- Since the beginning of the 1980's the PLA has made great headway in military training. After further strengthening the training of fighting in coordination with all services and arms, our army has made new headway in the capacity of self-defense in modern warfare.

According to a report made by the General Staff Department, the combined exercises of the army, navy and air force have played an important role in military training over the past 2 years. There were more units taking part in the coordinated training of fighting last year than the previous year. Encouraging results have been achieved in modern combined operations for different tasks and in tactical exercises by all branches of the army; in the training of fighting and bombing, motorized training and the coordinated exercise of air defense operations and support for ground operations for the air arm under foul weather conditions by the air force; and in the exercise of coordination with various kinds of warships and the exercise of antisubmarine operations by naval vessels and units. Since 1981 the combined military exercises held by our army in a certain place in north China and in some other areas have clearly shown our army is an increasingly strong fighting power.

Success in all of these combined operations and tactical exercises under modern conditions is built on the foundation of a perfect mastery of all specialized techniques and tactical training. Because the vast number of cadres and fighters emancipated their minds, boldly conducted innovations, studied industriously and trained arduously and ingeniously, the percentage of first-shot hits in the PLA's antitank gunnery in 1982 reached above 70 percent; in some divisions the percentage reached 90 percent. The percentage of hits of antitank guided missile launchings was also extremely high. Fine results were achieved repeatedly. The guided missile troops, the antichemical warfare units and the mechanized force all made rapid progress in mastering modern military science and techniques. More sharpshooters, crack gunners and technical experts emerged in all units than in previous years. The rear service units also applied some new techniques and acquired new experience in holding rear service exercises in modern warfare. In the days when the Red Army's advance party forced its way across the Daduhe River and the Jinshajiang River, it relied on a boat and several iron chains to cross the rivers. Today our Engineer Corps can use new means to conquer rivers. Noted for its skillfulness in night fighting, the PLA has now acquired new experience in the content, method and means of training for night fighting.

To meet modern warfare needs and build a modern, regularized revolutionary army, high-level and middle-level commanders of our army have intensively studied Mao Zedong's military thought in the past few years.

They have studied modern military science and knowledge, explored the strategy and tactics of the people's war in modern warfare and gradually improved their ability to organize and command in modern warfare. In one exercise after the other, many units have adopted the overall planning and network methods to prepare exercise documents and have used electronic transmission of communications, computers for calculation and other modern means for organization and command.

The PLA's achievements in military training were made gradually after the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee affirmed the shifting of the whole party's work focus and, particularly, since Comrade Deng Xiaoping took charge of the Central Military Commission's work. Under the leadership of the party all PLA units worked hard to eliminate the influence of "left" ideas, grasped education and training in light of strategy and developed the former training of fighting by one single arm of the services into the training of coordinated fighting with various services and arms. As a result a vigorous mass campaign for troop training was launched. The army's training has taken on a new look and its fighting power has been increasingly strengthened.

At present, led by the guidelines of the 12th party congress, all PLA commanders and fighters are conscientiously summarizing the experience of success in training reform. They are determined to scale new heights continuously in modern military science and techniques and to create a new situation in military training to defend the motherland and the four modernizations.

PLA UNITS REFORMING EDUCATION, TRAINING

OW061151 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0750 GMT 3 Feb 83

[Text] Beijing, 3 Feb (XINHUA) -- XINHUA editor's note: Comrade Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee, has pointed out: "Our army should be made more dynamic and lively. It is insufficient just to pay attention to the needs of building the army itself. We should also heed the needs of our cadres and fighters when they are transferred to civilian jobs and returned to various localities." He said: "It is necessary to learn knowledge in many fields. After training, our cadres and fighters should be able to fight battles and also engage in socialist construction."

In Comrade Deng Xiaoping's opinion, boldly reforming education and training to cultivate competent personnel for use in both the army and local construction is an important orientation task in the construction of our army during the new period. This major reform is not only a requirement in modernizing our army and country but also a common aspiration of the cadres and fighters. Some PLA units have begun to do so and have achieved quick results. As long as all units in the whole army grasp this task firmly and persistently they no doubt will make still greater contributions to creating a new situation in the construction of our army and country.
(end editor's note)

Many PLA units have made conscientious efforts to reform their education and training. While strengthening military and political training, they have opened many new avenues for the cadres and fighters to engage in study. They have organized the cadres and fighters to learn science, general knowledge and various vocational techniques so that during the period of their service they will acquire not only the ability for safeguarding the motherland, but also the four modernizations, and become competent personnel to meet the needs of the army and local construction. They have said: The state needs competent individuals, while the fighters eagerly wish to become competent individuals. Only by conforming to this trend and going all out for reform can we meet the requirement of the army and the state to create a new, modernization situation.

Some units of the Nanjing, Chengdu, Jinan and Lanzhou PLA units have begun this reform work rather early and have already achieved remarkable results. According to statistics of a division under the Nanjing PLA units, this division has formed 770 study groups on science, general knowledge and various vocational subjects in the last 2 years, and over 90 percent of its personnel has participated in them. More than 1,300 individuals versed in various vocational fields have been trained. Because of the elevation of the scientific and cultural level, 272 fighters of this division have been admitted to military schools and training units specially run for fighters to be promoted to cadres. The fighters of a certain regiment who retired and returned to the countryside in the last 2 years studied science, general knowledge and vocational techniques while in the service. Among them, 23 have been employed by radio stations, newspaper offices, calligraphic works and painting shops, hospitals and construction teams; 16 have become agricultural technicians; 31 run their own photo studios and repair shops for household electric appliances, clocks and watches; and 5 have been admitted to colleges. Seeing this, the masses have said happily that the PLA really can train competent individuals. Recently a regiment of the Jinan PLA units conducted an evaluation of fighters who studied in vocational training classes. The evaluation reveals that over 500 fighters in this regiment have grasped 2 or more fields of techniques. Fighter Zou Tiancheng of this regiment joined an electrician training class. When he returned to the countryside after his retirement his production brigade was installing a power transmission line. He put down his knapsack and immediately took part in the work, solving the brigade's urgent shortage of electricians. The brigade leader said joyfully: "The expertise you have gained in the PLA unit is certainly of very timely help to us!"

The reason these PLA units have made rapid progress and obtained good results in cultivating competent personnel for use in both the army and local construction is mainly that the leaders of these PLA units have the courage to carry out reforms and that the measures they have adopted are effective and appropriate. On the basis of their investigations and studies they have run classes for supplementary schooling with the company as the core -- to help fighters and cadres broaden their general education. They have organized fighters and cadres at different cultural levels into different classes to help them take basic courses in broadening their general knowledge. At the same time, on the basis of the needs of the army and the state in construction, and the foundation, interests and special skills of the cadres and fighters, they have run all types of vocational and technical training classes to help everyone master one or two special skills or broaden their knowledge in one or two particular fields. The study of specialize skills is generally linked with the tasks shouldered by the PLA unit and the fighter's own job. For example, forums to broaden knowledge on military affairs are held, academic studies in military affairs are made, and reforms in training and technical innovations are made in close connection with military training. Studies on political work are made and fighters and cadres are organized to study literature, fine arts, photography, journalism and other subjects closely connected with the army's political work. Competent carpenters, masons, electricians, plumbers and painters are trained in close connection with construction work for national defense. Skills in the fields of agronomy, agricultural technology, gardening and animal breeding are studied in close connection with agricultural and sideline production. Skills in performing maintenance work on electric motors and machinery, accounting, cooking and nonstable food processing are mastered in close connection with the service work in the army. In some PLA units, when decisions have been made to transfer some cadres to civilian work, those cadres are organized to study some political and judicial work as well as economic management and other fields.

All these studies are carried out after the PLA units have successively fulfilled their tasks for preparedness against war and their military and political training tasks. In order to achieve actual results, various PLA units have set up the systems with a particular leading comrade responsible for each program and the teachers making preparations for lectures and conducting tests and checkups.

Reforms in education and training and the cultivation of competent personnel for use in both the army and local construction have greatly aroused the enthusiasm of cadres and fighters for study, promoted the building of PLA units, provided various localities with many competent personnel for construction and won wide acclaim from the leading comrades of the party Central Committee and its Military Commission. Some local party organizations and military dependents have also written letters in praise of such programs. At a discussion meeting on training competent personnel for use in both the army and local construction, a responsible person of the Sichuan Provincial CPC Committee said: The PLA attaches great importance to cultivating competent personnel for use in both the army and local construction, constituting a gigantic force in training competent personnel. Such practice will play a significant role in promoting national construction. It is hoped that the PLA units will provide us with more competent personnel.

CPC ADVISES ON PROMOTING SPIRITUAL CIVILIZATION

0W050514 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1431 GMT 4 Feb 83

[Text] Beijing, 4 Feb (XINHUA) -- The CPC Central Committee Propaganda Department and 23 other organizations recently issued a "Suggestion on Continuing To Develop the 'Five Stresses, Four Beauties and Three Loves' Movement in 1983," calling on all localities to deepen and broaden the "five stresses and four beauties" movement this year in a more extensive, thoroughgoing, down-to-earth and effective way than last year. The circular says that a national meeting of representatives of advanced collectives and individuals in "five stresses, four beauties and three loves" will be held before the end of the year to give added impetus to in-depth development of the movement.

The circular of the CPC Central Committee Propaganda Department and the other units points out: The "five stresses and four beauties" movement unfolding throughout the country has achieved good results over the past 2 years. Very great progress has been achieved in the work to eliminate "dirtiness, disorder and poor service." The outlook of environmental sanitation in various urban and rural areas has shown marked improvement. Much has been accomplished in beautifying the environment, afforestation and growing of flowers and plants. A marked turn for the better has been brought about in social order and public security, and the crime rate has dropped. More and more there have been conscious actions by the broad masses to become socialist new people with high ideals, moral integrity, education and a sense of discipline. Advanced people and exemplary deeds shining with the brilliance of the communist ideology have emerged continuously on all fronts. New morality and practices have been further developed and social conduct standards as a whole are continuing to improve. Practice has proved that the "five stresses and four beauties" movement is a creation of the masses in their hundreds of millions to change the standards of social conduct and develop socialist spiritual civilization, is a good method for the masses to study communism and educate themselves, and has produced a tremendous impact on all spheres of social life.

The circular says: The 12th party congress called for efforts to bring about a fundamental turn for the better in the standards of social conduct in 5 years.

The first 3 years are crucial. In 1983 the "five stresses and four beauties" movement should continue to implement the guidelines of the relevant central instructions conscientiously and -- on the basis of consolidating the results already achieved and summing up the experience of each area and unit -- make new progress. It should be deepened and broadened in a more extensive, thoroughgoing, down-to-earth and effective way than last year. The aim is to promote further people's patriotism and communist ideological consciousness, to establish better work ethics in production units, offices and the service trades, to improve more noticeably the standards of social conduct, social order and public security, and to make still greater progress in urban and rural environmental sanitation, landscaping and beautification. We must create a sound social environment to ensure that people will heighten their spirits, have peace of mind and work with single-hearted devotion for socialist modernization.

The circular then puts forward six concrete suggestions with regard to this year's "five stresses and four beauties" movement:

1. It is necessary vigorously to enhance the masses' ideological and political consciousness. To develop the "five stresses and four beauties" movement in a thoroughgoing and sustained way it is imperative to grasp firmly the central link, which is ideological and political work, and to link it closely with strengthening ideological and political work on all fronts. The cadres and masses should be helped to understand that the "five stresses and four beauties" movement is not just a matter of "being a little courteous, sweeping some streets and growing some flowers and plants," but a mass movement to change habits and customs and transform society, which is of extremely great significance for generally improving people's ideological and moral level, changing the standards of social conduct and stimulating the national spirit. This is a strategic and society-wide ideological development work.

In the "five stresses and four beauties" movement, many places have launched a "three loves" education campaign to foster love for the motherland, socialism and the party. This is a very good experience. It has intensified the ideological and political work in the "five stresses and four beauties" movement. All localities should merge it with the "five stresses and four beauties" movement into a unified "five stresses, four beauties and three loves" movement. Beginning with education in patriotism and the superiority of socialism, we should conduct education in the communist ideal, belief and morality; education in professional ethics, responsibility and discipline; education in democracy and the legal system and education in the correct esthetic standards and socialist way of life. All this ideological and educational work must be conducted in light of the actual situation in each area, department and unit so that it will be lively, militant, persuasive and appealing.

2. It is necessary to pay serious attention to this year's "all-people civility and courtesy month" activities. In content the activities should be developed and improved over those of last year. Basically they should include: Continuing to eliminate dirtiness, disorder and poor service; achieving quality services, good order and beautiful environment; further developing activities to learn from Lei Feng and from the advanced; and organizing emulation campaigns in "five stresses, four beauties and three loves."

Eliminating "poor service" and providing quality services means calling on the cadres and masses of all trades and occupations to strive to develop the spirit to serve the people, be responsible to them and contribute more to the four modernizations program. In accordance with the needs of the state and people, workers and staff members of factories and mines should strive to achieve better economic results, produce quality goods at reasonable prices and provide better services for consumers.

Workers and staff members of commercial, public transport and various other service trades as well as office workers should take the initiative to be warm and enthusiastic, treat people with courtesy, improve service attitude, upgrade service quality and work efficiency, improve service facilities, increase service items, eliminate "cool, stiff and cross" attitudes and the shifting of responsibilities, and resolutely correct unhealthy tendencies to "go through the back door," "try to establish a relationship with someone," use public office for private gain, and so forth.

Eliminating "disorder" and establishing good order means calling on people to observe law and discipline, establish and improve necessary rules and regulations, follow city traffic rules and order in public places, uphold social morality, continue to improve public security and reduce the crime rate. Eliminating "dirtiness" and creating a beautiful environment means calling on people to make their living and working environments clean, orderly and beautiful. It is necessary to continue to eliminate constant banes to sanitation: eradicate mosquitoes, flies, rodents and cockroaches, properly dispose of city household trash and increase sanitary facilities. It is necessary to plant trees, grow flowers and grass, take good care of rare birds and animals and implement a responsibility system for environmental protection and afforestation management.

The 5th of March this year is the 20th anniversary of the party Central Committee's call to "learn from Lei Feng." During the "all-people civility and courtesy month," it is necessary to mobilize the masses, especially the young people, to review and sum up the achievements and experiences in learning from Lei Feng over many years past, carry out such activities as "Lei Feng is right beside me," "strive to be the Lei Feng of the 1980's" and so forth and develop the movement to learn from Lei Feng and learn from advanced people in a still more extensive and intensive way.

In continuing to eliminate dirtiness, disorder and poor service, cities and towns should put stress on eliminating "poor service" and pay special attention to providing quality services, especially of commerce, the service trades, public transport, hospitals and other departments and trades which directly affect the life of the masses. It is necessary to combine ideological education with the reform of various trades and occupations. In light of the new situation since the structural reforms and implementation of the responsibility system in management and service work, we should combine the strengthening of ideological education among the ranks of workers and staff members with improving operations and management, implementing the responsibility system and showing concern for the reasonable material interests of workers and staff members and strive to create a new situation in greatly improving the attitude and quality of services in cities and towns throughout the country, first of all the big cities. In rural areas a breakthrough still has to be made in eliminating "dirtiness." It is necessary to mobilize the commune members to persist in developing regular mass sanitary activities, improve drinking-water conditions, properly treat human and animal excrement to render it harmless, strengthen sanitary control of rural fairs and markets, carry out permanent sanitary construction in conjunction with village and town planning, establish and improve sanitary management regulations, improve environmental sanitation in family courtyards and villages and towns and vigorously promote tree-planting to beautify the environment.

3. It is necessary to encourage healthy tendencies and check unhealthy ones. We should energetically advocate new morality and habits which embody communism, patriotism and collectivism. We should oppose various old ways of thinking, old habits and other unhealthy tendencies.

We should advocate a communist working attitude, adhere to the principle of from each according to his ability and to each according to his work, strengthen our sense of responsibility as masters of the country and correctly handle the relations among the interests of the state, the enterprise (collective) and ourselves. We should oppose the hired hand mentality of putting money above all else. We should work selflessly for the public interest and place public interest above private interest. We should oppose jobbery or seeking private gain at public expense. We should advocate hard work and thrift in doing everything and oppose extravagance and waste. We should deem it a pleasure to help others, cooperate with others and develop a new-type socialist relationship among people and oppose the old, bad habit of considering only self-interest or even shifting trouble onto others. We should advocate late marriage, freedom of marriage, simple weddings and family planning and oppose early marriage, mercenary marriage, extravagant weddings and childbirth in violation of family planning requirements. We should advocate equality between men and women, respect old people and love children. We should oppose infanticide against baby girls and discrimination and abuse of women, children and old persons.

We should believe in science and oppose superstitious activities. We should promote healthy and beneficial cultural, recreational and sports activities, oppose and prohibit gambling and resolutely ban pornographic books and things. We should advocate equality and fraternity among various nationalities and oppose the sabotage of the unity among nationalities. We should promote army-people unity, carry forward the fine tradition of supporting the government and cherishing the people and supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to the families of revolutionary martyrs and armymen, and oppose erroneous thoughts and deeds that undermine army-people relations. We should promote our national pride and, at the same time, treat foreign visitors with due respect and oppose racial discrimination or the wrongdoing of discriminating against our own people. Various localities, departments and units should proceed from reality, assume an attitude of solving whatever problems they have, first concentrate efforts on solving one, two or several certain problems in a planned way and in their order of importance and urgency during a certain period. It is necessary to persevere in solving problems day after day and month after month in order constantly to promote socialist uprightness and check all unhealthy tendencies.

We should commend in a big way the advanced collectives and persons who have emerged from the "five stresses, four beauties and three loves" movement and commend the advanced persons who dare to struggle against unhealthy tendencies, evils and bad people. We should foster among the masses the good practice of learning from the advanced and of deeming it an honor to be the advanced and resolutely check various unhealthy tendencies of satirizing, attacking and isolating the advanced persons. We should constantly strengthen and enlarge the contingent of advanced elements, expand the influence of communist ideology and promote a fundamental turn for the better in the standards of social conduct.

4. It is necessary to carry out the "five stresses, four beauties and three loves" movement at the grassroots level so that it becomes a daily rule. Factories, rural areas, commerce, service trades, communications and transport, culture and education, public health, science and technology, neighborhoods and other professions and trades should proceed from their own realities to combine the movement with various reform programs and with the implementation of the party's principles and policies. They should integrate the "five stresses, four beauties and three loves" movement with their education in professional ethics, formulate and constantly improve various rules, and written pledges of city residents and rural commune members.

They should launch widespread campaigns to become "civil factories (mines)," "civil construction sites," "civil teams and groups," "civil villages," "civil stores," "civil motor vehicle teams," "civil classes," "civil neighborhoods" and "five-good families." It is necessary to set up rules for periodic inspections to appraise through comparison and conduct several inspections a year so that the campaigns will truly take root, bloom and bear fruit at the grassroots level. In this way, we will be able to create good common practices throughout the society that "everyone, male, female, old and young alike, stresses social morality, all trades and professions stress professional ethics and all families stress marriage and family virtues."

5. It is necessary to deal overall with the crimes of debasing social morality and endangering public order and security. While strengthening ideological and political work and promoting new morality and habits, the public security, procuratorial, judicial and propaganda departments and the mass organizations should closely cooperate under the unified leadership of the party committees and seriously do a good job in preventing crimes and in educating and redeeming those who took a wrong step in life, particularly in helping, educating and redeeming juvenile delinquents.

6. It is necessary to strengthen leadership over the "five stresses, four beauties and three loves" moment. To carry out this movement in a thorough and sustained way in order to strive to achieve a fundamental turn for the better in the standards of social conduct is an important task concerning many people and many departments. It can yield good effects only when various departments, each attending to its own duties, make joint efforts to do constant, thoroughgoing and painstaking work under the unified leadership of the party committees. The leading cadres at all levels should continue to carry forward the fine tradition of setting good examples and go to the forefront to join the masses in making still greater successes in 1983.

The circular says: We plan to hold a national meeting of representatives of advanced collectives and individuals in "five stresses, four beauties and three loves" before the end of the year in order to enhance our achievements, sum up and exchange working experience, further deepen the movement, do a good job in building socialist spiritual civilization and strive to achieve a fundamental turn for the better in the standards of social conduct sooner. The 24 units which signed the circular are: the Propaganda Department of the CPC Central Committee, the Ministry of Culture, the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Public Health, the Ministry of Radio and Television, the Ministry of Public Security, the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Civil Affairs, the Ministry of Communications, the Ministry of Railways, the Ministry of Commerce, the Ministry of Post and Telecommunications, the Ministry of Urban and Rural Construction and Environmental Protection, the Ministry of Forestry, the Civil Aviation Administration of China, the State Bureau of Travel and Tourism, the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission, the State Family Planning Commission, the Central Patriotic Sanitation Campaign Committee, the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, the CYL Central Committee, the All-China Women's Federation, the China Federation of Literary and Art Circles and the China Association for Science and Technology.

FIRST 2 YEARS OF SIXTH 5-YEAR PLAN A SUCCESS

OW050457 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0045 GMT 2 Feb 83

[Excerpts] Beijing, 2 Feb (XINHUA) -- As we enter 1983, the whole nation is summing up the achievements we made in the first 2 years of the Sixth 5-Year Plan and working hard to fulfill the tasks for the remaining 3 years of the Sixth 5-Year Plan. Reviewing the past helps one to forecast the future. Results of the past 2 years show that good start has been made toward accomplishing the Sixth 5-Year Plan.

1. Steady economic growth in the past 2 years has laid a fairly good foundation for accomplishing the Sixth 5-Year Plan. The plan calls for the gross value of agricultural and industrial output to rise annually by an average of 4 percent and urges us to make efforts to bring the figure up to 5 percent in the course of carrying out the plan. The results of the past 2 years were that the figure was 4.6 in 1981 and over 7 in 1982, an average annual growth rate of around 6 percent. This has not only exceeded the planned target of 4 percent but also topped the desired target of 5 percent. In the past 2 years China has completed over 100 large and medium-sized new projects and renovated or transformed several thousand existing items. A large number of major capital construction projects are being built and many technical transformation projects carried out. Overfulfillment of the growth target has laid a better material foundation which in turn has created more favorable conditions for accomplishing the entire Sixth 5-Year Plan.

2. Readjustment of the ratio among major economic sectors has provided favorable conditions for a balanced economic development. In the past the influence of "leftist" thinking caused longstanding imbalance between accumulation and consumption and among agriculture, light industry and heavy industry. Generally speaking, we used to over-emphasize accumulation and heavy industry to the neglect of consumption and agriculture and light industry. Such an overemphasis seriously obstructed a balanced development of the national economy. The readjustment policy since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee has greatly improved the situation. In the past 2 years consumption rose to around 71 percent of the national income, from 63.5 percent in 1978. The total output value of agriculture and light industry exceeded 60 percent, up from 57.4 percent in 1978. The better ratio between accumulation and consumption and among agriculture, light industry and heavy industry was very unusual, a ratio which we have not seen often for 2 or more decades. This will help us make a sound, proportionate development of the national economy in the remaining 3 years of the Sixth 5-Year Plan.

3. The party's policy of invigorating the economy is becoming the broad masses' conscientious action which is the strong motive force for accomplishing the Sixth 5-Year Plan. In the past few years agriculture was first to break through the irrational economic management system of over-rigid control and of everyone eating from the same pot. Then industry, capital construction and commerce followed suit successively. The wisdom, talents and initiative of production units and workers have been brought into full play, adding new vigor to the economy. In the 26 years from 1952 to 1978, our agricultural labor productivity increased 2.7 percent in all; while in the 3 years after the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, it increased annually by more than 2.7 percent. Preliminary statistics show that the 1982 increase was even greater. This clearly explains the improvement.

4. The guiding ideology for economic work has been set right. This is a very important factor which provides a reliable guarantee for accomplishing the Sixth 5-Year Plan.

At present many difficulties and problems connected with our economic construction still exist. The general demand set by the Sixth 5-Year Plan for the growth rate of total agricultural and industrial output value is not high. However, we must make great efforts and work arduously in order to fulfill the targets of economic results set by the plan, such as raising the labor productivity of state enterprises by an average of 2 percent annually, lowering their production costs in terms of comparable items by 1 to 2 percent, cutting back material consumption, improving quality of products and increasing state revenues. In order to do so we must keep a clean head, be aware of favorable conditions while squarely facing unfavorable conditions, concentrate on the central task of improving economic results and work hard in a down-to-earth way to accomplish the Sixth 5-Year Plan in a comprehensive way.

FURTHER REPORTS ON SICHUAN FOURTH PARTY CONGRESS

Congress Ends 4 Feb

HK050215 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 4 Feb 83

[Summary] The Fourth Sichuan Provincial CPC Congress concluded in Chengdu on 4 February. The closing session was attended by 1,181 delegates. Executive Chairman Yang Rudai presided. The congress elected 78 members and 22 alternate members of the Fourth Sichuan Provincial CPC Committee, 53 members of the provincial Advisory Committee and 43 members of the provincial Discipline Inspection Committee. The congress also approved the work report of the provincial Discipline Inspection Committee and adopted a resolution on the report.

Comrade Lu Dadong delivered the closing speech. He said: "In order to create a new situation in Sichuan's socialist modernization, we must carry out resolute and systematic reform, so as to achieve coordinated development of production relations with productive force and of the superstructure with the economic base. The party members, and especially the leading cadres, throughout the province must understand the extreme importance and urgency of reform, further emancipate their minds, stand in the front rank of reform, and continually press forward reforms on all fronts and in all fields and aspects in the province."

Comrade Lu Dadong said: "After full deliberation and discussion, this congress has elected the Fourth Sichuan Provincial CPC Committee and has also elected the provincial Advisory Committee and Discipline Inspection Committee. The establishment of these three committees has provided the organizational guarantee for accomplishing the tasks put forward by this congress. We old comrades must enthusiastically support the young cadres in their work and must believe that they are capable of shouldering the heavy burden assigned by history, of inheriting and carrying forward the party's fine traditions and of scoring outstanding success in the struggle to create a new situation."

Other executive chairmen present at the final session were Tan Qilong, Du Xinyuan, Yang Wanxuan, Liu Xiayao, Wang Qian, and Wu Xihai.

The following is the list of members of the Fourth Sichuan Provincial CPC Committee, in order of the number of strokes in the surname: Yu Hanqing, (Yu Xiwen), Wang Ao, Wang Qian, (Wang Rui), Wang Chenghan, (Wang Maoquan), (Wang Xiaocai), Wang Zhenjiang, (Wang Zunxiang), (Wang Zegong), Zhaxi Zeren, Tibetan, (Ke Yiyi), female, (Yun Yao), (Bai Langfang), Bai Shangwu, (Feng Yuanwei), Yi nationality, Feng Zhenwu, (Ren Lingyun), (Liu Zishou, Tibetan), Liu Xiayao, (Liu Chunfu), (Liu Changjie), (Liu Shenggang), (Xu Quan), Xu Mengxia, (Sun Ziqiang), Yi nationality, (Li Zhaoliang), Li Buyun, Li Peigen, (Li Weijia), (Yang Lezai), Yang Rudai, Yang Xizong, (Yang Chonghui), He Haoju, Wu Xihai, (Song Dafan), (Song Baorui), (Zhang Renliang), (Zhang Huiming), female, (A Deng), Tibetan, (Luo Yunguang), Luo Tongda, Tibetan, (Ouyang Rong), (Zhou Yuzhen), (Zheng Zhubo), (Zhao Zongnian), (Zhao Peishan), Hu Maozhou, (Xiang Zeping), (Shi Jiaming), Yi nationality, (Hou Jianwu), (Qin Changsheng), (Yuan Meifang), female, Nie Ronggui, (Xia Hongxiang), (Gu Honglin), (Gu Jinchi), (Gu Decheng), (Gao Zhenzhong), (Guo Chunsheng), Tang Kebi, female, (Huang Yan), female, Huang Qichao, female, (Huang Shenrong), (Pang Guangnan), (Sheng Yongtang), (Xu Junhai), (Jiang Heng), (Jiang Mingchuan), (Han Guobin), (Cheng Diquan), Lu Dadong, (Zeng Xingxiang), (Liao Bokang), Tan Qilong, and (Peng Fusheng).

Alternate members of the committee, in order of the number of votes each received: (Yao Yongyu), female, (Wang Xinrang), (Liu Shaoxian), Yi nationality, (Sun Wenqi), (Yang Jiaquan), (Xiao Baishu), (Wang Tingjie), Jiang nationality, (Bi Yuhua), (Ao Renliang), Tujia nationality, (Gong Dulun), (Yang Dehua), female, (Yao Hongde), (Qian Rao), Tibetan, (Zhou Yude), (Zhang Yujun), (Dong Qixun), (Zhao Qiying), (Ren Guiyu), Zhao Wenjin, (Hu Zhiyuan), (Tong Fan), female, and (Wu Jisheng).

The following is the list of members of the Sichuan Provincial Advisory Committee, in order of the number of strokes in the surname: (Ding Genglin), (Wei Guangping), (Wang Da), female, (Wang Zhongying), (Wang Hongbi), (Wang Qiu), (Wang Chengbo), female, (Liu Xin), (An Faxiao), (Mi Jianshu), (Yuan Yongjie), female, (Du Xinyuan), (Li Zhongyi), (Li Tianmin), (Li Wenjin), (Li Zhanlin), (Li Banlin), (Li Linzhi), (Li Xiangshan), (Li Tangji), (Li Mijgying), (Yang Chao), (Yang Wanxuan), (Yu Jiannan), female, (Song Wenbin), (Zhang Min), (Zhang Ji), (Zhang Guangqing), (Zhang Yongqing), (Zhang Xiushu), (Zhang Xiru), (Chen Ji), (Xin Daiguang), (Zhou Heng), (Miao Quanlin), (Miao Fengshu), (Zhao Bingjin), (Hu Yongchang), (Duan Jinshan), (He Guanghua), (Yuan Zhongfan), (Guo Wanfu), (Guo Shifu), (Peng Hua), (Dong Bichen), (Han Zhengfu), (Lu Dadong), (Xie Jie), (Chai Ziqiang), (Tan Qilong), (Xiong Yuzhong), (Pan Yangtai) and (Xue Yiping).

The following is the list of members of the provincial Discipline Inspection Committee, in order of the number of strokes in the surname: (Ding Jiaji), (Wang Ao), (Wang Yichun), (Wang Qingsheng), (Wang Jugui), (Wang Shanbo), (Yin Dacheng), female, (Hua Wenjiang), (Liu Dan), (Liu Yi), (Liu Pu), (Liu Zhixing), (Liu Zongyi), (Liu Jimao), (Xu Mengxia), (Li Rilong), (Li Chengwen), (Yu Yinglin), (Leng Shaoguo), (Wu Xuede), (Yang Rongxiao), (Yang Zhuochen), (Wu Fei), (Shan Jifu), (Zhang Xunheng), (Zhang Guangzhwng), (Zhang Suhua), female, (Zhang Lianhai), (Zhang Jianjun), (Chen Yuanxiu), female, Yi nationality, (Hu Daodi), (Zhong Kan), (He Huijun), female, (Xu Qingru), (Xu Muchu), female, Tibetan, (Gao Weilong), (Guo Jianshu), (Yan Chengtao), (Liang Hongyu), (Cheng Bin), female, (La Jinxiu), (Xie Shijie), and (Wei Bin).

Conclusion Hailed

HK050233 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 4 Feb 83

[Station commentary: "Be Resolved To Carry Out Reforms and Strive To Accomplish the Province's Goals of Socialist Modernization"]

[Excerpts] The Fourth Sichuan Provincial CPC Congress has victoriously concluded after completing its tasks. This was a congress of unity and victory. It was an oath-taking rally for mobilizing the party members, cadres and people throughout the province to resolve to carry out reform and vigorously develop Sichuan. We warmly hail the full success of the congress.

At present, the spring breeze of reform is blowing all over Sichuan. Carrying out all-round and systematic reform is a reliable guarantee for scoring victory in the province's modernization drive. The Central Committee has explicitly pointed out that it is essential to carry out a series of reforms in promoting socialist modernization and that reform must imbue the entire process of modernization. This should become the extremely important guiding ideology for the party in leading the four modernizations drive. The four modernizations cannot be accomplished without carrying out reform.

The core issue in carrying out structural reform is to do a good job in building the leadership groups at all levels and the cadre force in accordance with the principle of revolutionization, younger age, better education and greater specialization. The party committees at all levels must understand that transforming the cadre force in these four ways is a strategic task related to the overall situation and an important guarantee for the prosperous development of socialist modernization. It is a major principle for building the party's cadre force in the new period. It is a great reform of far-reaching significance.

Following this congress, a number of old comrades will be retiring from the provincial leadership group and the leadership groups at all levels, while large numbers of middle-aged and young cadres in the prime of life with ability and political integrity, scientific and cultural knowledge and the pioneering spirit will be taking up leading posts. The party committees at all levels must further emancipate their minds, get rid of the habitual idea of promotion according to seniority and of anti-intellectual prejudice, assign the leadership groups as quickly as possible in accordance with the guideline on four transformations of the cadre ranks and the principle of streamlining, and put into effect the cooperation of new and old cadres and replacement of old by new. They must also step up education and training for the cadres, so as to provide a reliable organizational guarantee for the province's socialist modernization.

This congress put forward the target for endeavor of quadrupling the province's total industrial and output value by the end of the century and striving to exceed this aim. This is a glorious and arduous task. To accomplish this goal, apart from continuing to get a good grasp of reform in all fields, it is also extremely important to strengthen and improve party leadership and consolidate and develop the excellent situation of stability and unity. The party committees at all levels must bring into play their core leadership role.

Plenary Session Convened

HK050421 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 5 Feb 83

[Text] The First Plenary Session of the Fourth Sichuan Provincial CPC Committee was convened in Chengdu this morning. Comrades Yang Rudai and Nie Ronggui presided at the meeting, which was attended by 74 members and 21 alternate members of the provincial CPC Committee. After deliberation and discussion, the session elected by secret ballot the new leadership organ of the Sichuan Provincial CPC Committee.

Leadership Reorganization

HK070544 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 6 Feb 83

[Text] According to XINHUA NEWS AGENCY, the First Plenary Session of the Fourth Sichuan Provincial CPC Committee began in Chengdu on 4 February. The session elected Yang Rudai as secretary and Yang Xizong, Nie Ronggui, Feng Yuanwei -- Yi nationality -- and Jiang Minkuan as deputy secretaries of the provincial CPC Committee. At the same time, the Sichuan Provincial CPC Advisory Committee elected Tan Qilong as its chairman and Lu Dadong and Yang Wanxuan as vice chairmen. The provincial CPC Committee for Discipline Inspection selected Xu Mengxia as its secretary, Wang Ao as its permanent deputy secretary and Wang Yichun as deputy secretary.

The number of members of the Standing Committee of the Sichuan Provincial CPC Committee has been reduced from 23 in the past to 16 now. The secretary and deputy secretaries has been reduced from 14 in the past to 5 now. The average age of the Standing Committee members has dropped from 62.2 in the past to 57 now. Nine of the members of the Standing Committee, that is, more than half, are below 55. The average age of the secretary and deputy secretaries of the provincial CPC Committee has fallen from 63.4 to 52.8. Yang Rudai, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, is 56 years old and the youngest of the four deputy secretaries is 50 years old.

The percentage of Standing Committee members who have received a university-level education has risen from 17.4 percent to 43.7 percent. The percentage of those who have received a university-level education among the secretary and deputy secretaries has risen from 28.6 percent in the past to 60 percent now.

Nearly 50 percent of the newly-elected members of the provincial CPC Standing Committee joined the revolution during the liberation war or the initial period after the founding of the PRC.

Four of the five secretaries joined the revolution during the initial period after the founding of the PRC.

The reason why the leading group of the Sichuan Provincial CPC Committee can achieve an important breakthrough in its age structure and educational level in accordance with the requirements of making our cadre ranks revolutionary, young, better educated and professionally competent, is because the elder comrades in the leading group of the provincial CPC Committee have played an important role. Tan Qilong, Lu Dadong and other former major responsible persons of the provincial CPC Committee proceeded from the actual needs and possibility in the province and requested, on their own initiative, retirement from major leading posts. They conscientiously support younger comrades taking charge of the work. By doing so, they have displayed the revolutionary virtues of veteran cadres. The central authorities have praised them and called them people with emancipated minds and great insight.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the Sichuan Provincial Committee has considered the problem related to cooperation between new and old cadres and the succession of younger cadres for elder ones in its leading group. It has, moreover, made a great deal of preparation for this work. The younger comrades who have now been elected leaders of the provincial CPC Committee were transferred from the prefectoral level to the provincial level a few years ago in order to provide them with the opportunity to play to their talents, undergo training and accumulate experience. At the same time, this has also enabled the broad ranks of cadres and masses to become gradually familiar with them. Thus, conditions were created for their taking over of the leading posts today.

Another important reason for the smooth carrying out of cooperation between new and old cadres and the succession of younger cadres for elder ones lies in the fact that the provincial CPC Committee has adhered to democratic centralism and the mass line. The provincial CPC Committee has carried out an opinion poll related to the candidates for the posts of the secretary, deputy secretaries and members of the provincial CPC Committee among more than 600 leading cadres of the provincial departments and organizations and of prefectures and cities. It has also held small forums of the responsible persons of all circles, including the party, the government and mass bodies, to solicit opinions from as many sources as possible.

Yang Rudai on Reforms

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[Excerpts] The First Plenary Session of the Fourth Sichuan Provincial CPC Committee continued on the morning of 6 February. Comrade Nie Ronggui presided. Members of the provincial Advisory Committee and Discipline Inspection Committee attended as observers. The session approved the leading organs elected by these two committees and submitted them to the central authorities for examination and approval.

Comrade Yang Rudai spoke on the main points of work in Sichuan this year. He first said: Our main tasks this year are to continue to study and implement the spirit of the 12th party congress and the 5th session of the 5th NPC and mobilize the people of all nationalities in the province to strive to achieve the strategic goal put forward by the 12th party congress. We must seriously do a good job in reforms in accordance with the measures stipulated by the central authorities.

Comrade Yang Rudai dwelt on the question of doing a good job in reform. He said: The recent speech of a leading central comrade on the reform issue has expounded on the necessity, importance and urgency of carrying out all-round and systematic reform. In the provincial organs, the number of organs has been reduced, the average age of the leadership groups has been lowered while their educational standards are higher, and unified arrangements have been made for those comrades who have retired. Most of them are happy.

The main tasks for the next stage are to determine the personnel establishment, define the responsibilities and duties, set up responsibility systems, continue to make proper arrangements for those old comrades who have retired, and carry out rotational training for the cadres.

The structural reform in the cities and prefectures must be carried out in step with instituting city administration of counties. The structural reform in the countries should begin next winter and be completed next spring. The rural areas throughout the province must popularize the experiences of Guanghan, Qionglai and Xindu Counties in reform of the economic setup. These three counties must continue to forge ahead and probe new experiences. Under the premise of, in general, making no changes in the rural communes, brigades and production teams, we should build townships from the communes and elect township governments. While carrying out structural reform, we must continue to do a good job in transferring enterprises to a lower level.

Comrade Yang Rudai stressed: To ensure that this major reform is carried out in a resolute and orderly way, we must solve the following problems: 1) Solve the problem of ideological understanding; 2) The key to structural reform is to assign the leadership groups well; 3) In structural reform, leading cadre at all levels must strictly abide by the relevant central regulations. With a high degree of political awareness and sense of the revolutionary cause, they must stay firm at their posts, loyally discharge their duties and do a conscientious job in their work. They must grasp production and structural reform.

Comrade Yang Rudai also made arrangements and put forward demands for getting a good grasp on economic work, further promoting a turn for the better in party work style, social mood and social order, and tangibly improving leadership style and methods. He said: We must work conscientiously and unite as one. We must be resolved to carry out reform and bold in creating new things. We must step up study, work hard, and make new contributions with new ideology and work style to answer the demands and hopes of the central authorities and the people of the whole province.

Advisory Committee Session

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[Text] The Sichuan Provincial CPC Advisory Committee held its first plenary session on 5 February. Comrade Tan Qilong presided: The meeting was attended by 46 members. The meeting elected by secret ballot the leadership organ of the Sichuan Provincial CPC Advisory Committee. Comrade Tan Qilong made a speech after the completion of the election.

Discipline Inspection Session

HK060306 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 5 Feb 83

[Text] The Sichuan Provincial CPC Discipline Inspection Committee held its first plenary session on 5 February. Comrade Wang Ao presided. Forty members attended the meeting. After holding panel discussions, the meeting elected by secret ballot the leadership organ of the Sichuan Provincial CPC Discipline Inspection Committee. During the session, Comrade Wang Ao spoke on the main tasks in discipline inspection work this year. He said: The main work to be tackled this year as follows: 1) help the party committees to implement the 12th party congress spirit and ensure that the whole party maintains political unity with the Central Committee; 2) continue to strike at serious economic crime; 3) resolutely correct unhealthy practices and strive for a still greater turn for the better in party work style; 4) actively prepare for party rectification; and 5) further strengthen the building of the Discipline Inspection Committee itself.

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